SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 11.

SINCE I last wrote to you we have received further proofs of the hopeless weakness of the Sultan, and the total disorganisation of the Turkish Government. Ahmed Mouktar, who, when I last wrote, was in high favour, has been removed from the office of Grand Master of Artillery, and has been replaced by Reouf Pasha, who, when I last wrote, was in disgrace. Said Pasha, the Marshal of the Palace, who was in high favour in consequence of his successful repulse of Ali Suavi and his band, has been summarily dismissed and has been replaced by Osman Pasha, who, when I last wrote to you, was in disgrace. Ahmet Eyoub, who, at the date of my last letter, was in disgrace, has been made President of the Council of the Seraskierat. These inexplicable and wholly purposeless changes have caused us to doubt the sanity of the reigning Sultan. Indeed, a well known Greek banker who is the Sultan's financial adviser, and has his entire confidence, does not hesitate to express his belief that the Sultan is mad. Ardent Turcophiles continually tell us that the Moslems of India worship the Sultan, and that any diminution of his authority will be resented by them. I do not suppose that this is true, but it is possible that the Mahomedans of India may have a certain sympathetic yearning towards their titular Caliph. If this be so, I would have them understand that Abdul Hamid is one of the feeblest, or perhaps the very feeblest, of the descendants of a once mighty House; that he has neither natural ability nor acquired knowledge, that his subjects despise him because he has never once had the courage to quit his palace for the purpose of showing himself at the head of his army, and that he vacillates from day to day according as his own fears and the passions of his immediate advisers pull him now this way and now that. Romance has thrown a halo over the declining fortunes of Boabdil. History will visit the memory of Abdul Hamid with a well-deserved contempt.

The event of the past week, however, has been the appointment of Caratheodori Effendi (a Greek Rayah) and Mehmet Ali Pasha (a Prussian renegade) to represent Turkey at the approaching Congress. Everyone is asking how it has come to pass that in this supreme crisis in the fortunes of the House of Ottoman, the Sultan has elected to be represented, not by an Osmanli of the Osmanlis, but by a Giaour and a renegade. Everyone is asking why, while England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, and Russia, send their chief men,—those chief men being clothed with the full power of their respective nations, Turkey chooses to send one delegate who has not until now been anything more than an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and another who has never been anything more than a much overrated, often unsuccessful, and frequently disgraced General. There are those who say, and with reason, that the appointment of Caratheodori and Mehmet Ali to sit as the equals of Bismarck, Andrassy, Corti, Gortschakoff, Waddington, Salisbury, and Beaconsfield, was little short of an insult to the representatives of the Great Powers. But we shall not have to look far for the motives which have influenced these appointments. The Turks wish and do not wish to be represented at the Congress. They wish to have some one there who can report the proceedings to them; they do not wish to have any one there who can compromise them by a vote, or by a concession. They are determined to have [illegible] of the fiasco at Kavelik and [illegible] delegates who will be plenipotentiaries only in name, and who will have to receive every proposition *ad referendum*. This is the natural, this is the true explanation of their conduct. They hate Caratheodori, they do not love Mehmet Ali, but they know that both Caratheodori and Mehmet Ali will tell them the truth, and they send them to Berlin for that and for no other purpose. But you will ask how comes it that the Turks are so unwilling to commit themselves? Well, the plain truth is that the Turks have become profoundly distrustful of the European Powers. Lately they have scented the existence of a scheme for putting Turkey into commission, or for creating an English Protectorate of Asia Minor; or for the establishment of Constantinople as a free town under European guarantees. The Pashas begin to perceive that possibly they may be squeezed out of existence, and they are trying to put themselves into a position in which they can either resist the pressure, or buy relief on favourable terms. In anticipation of this coming difficulty they send reporters, and not plenipotentiaries, to the Congress; and in anticipation of this difficulty they are bringing to Constantinople all the troops of the Empire, so that when the supreme moment arrives they may be able to say to the combined forces of England and Russia,—"What will you give us, if we resign our birthright without a struggle?" In taking this course, however, they are playing a very dangerous game, as they are placing the entire military force of Turkey between the Russian lines and the Bosphorus. If the Congress should result, as many seem to think it will result, in an alliance between England and Russia, and if those two Powers should desire to compel Turkey to accept the terms agreed upon at the Congress, the Turkish army would be in a dangerous position. In front of them are the Russian lines, which are being strongly fortified, and which contain an army which is numerically far superior to that of the Sultan. Behind them is the Bosphorus, which the English fleet would at once blockade. As the capital derives all its provisions from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, and is supplied from day to day, the Turkish army would very shortly have to surrender at discretion. There is much sickness in the Turkish but still more in the Russian lines. General Skobeleff told me yesterday that he had 2,000 sick in his own division, and that in the whole Russian lines there were 35,000 sick.

JUNE 12.

Certainly the reigning Sultan is as mad as his deposed brother, or, if in any way superior to Mourad, has his faculties so paralysed by hysterical terror that they are useless either to himself or to his subjects. When the publication in the *Levant Herald* of the letter, to which I have previously referred, was made known to him, he sent for Mehmed Ruchdi, who was then Grand Vizier, and told him that the editor of the *Levant Herald* must at once be imprisoned. Mehmed Ruchdi replied that the editor of the *Levant Herald* was an English subject, and could not be imprisoned without some previous arrangement with the English Ambassador. Upon this the Sultan flew into a passion and ordered Mehmed Ruchdi from his presence. Mehmed Ruchdi retired to the Porte, where, as I have told you, he was followed by the Sultan's coffee maker, who told him that he was dismissed and demanded the seals from him. The Sultan had previously ordered an aide-de-camp to undertake this duty, but the officer, to his honour be it said, had refused to perform the task and had been dismissed. Later in the evening Mahmoud Damad went to the palace, and was accosted by the Sultan with—"What do you think I have done? I have dismissed Mehmed Ruchdi." Mahmoud Damad, who was really alarmed by this, tried to reason with the Sultan on the impolicy of his conduct, but was immediately stopped by the angry words—"You know nothing about the matter! Go away, and do not let me see you any more." Mahmoud Damad went away and ever since has been sulking in his Yali at Kandilli. No one—not even the men themselves—know why the two Saids have been dismissed, but dismissed they are, and are ordered to proceed one to Broussa, the other [illegible] twenty-four hours.

There has been [illegible] Mourad [illegible] it has [illegible]

If he will only recognise the fact that the Turkish Empire is dead, and will proceed, jointly with the other Powers of Europe, to administer to its estate, he will be able to settle the Eastern Question, and to secure the future of the Christians in the East without prejudice to the interests of the Moslems. But in order to do this he must make of the Sultan a mere tributary Prince, and must abandon the Pashas to the fate which they have deserved.

GREAT RISING OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(From the *Times*.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Reports of serious Indian depredations come from Idaho, where the Bannocks are making destructive raids. Killing fourteen persons, they captured a stage coach, with arms and ammunition, sent thither for the settlers' protection. A general Indian uprising is reported in Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, requiring the entire military force of the Pacific division to subdue it. A reinforcement of 500 men is advancing from Arizona and San Francisco. General Howard has personally taken the field in Idaho, where several bodies of troops are moving against the Bannocks, who number about 600. The Indian [illegible] not only by ill-treatment by the Government, but by approaching starvation, the supplies furnished by the Government being exhausted through inadequate appropriations by Congress.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE CONGRESS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 10th inst., says:—"Count Andrassy is proceeding to the Congress under very favourable auspices. As the representative of the great monarchy which has now satisfactorily settled its internal difficulties and has overcome the spirit of rivalry among its own peoples, he will possess an important element of strength for successfully overcoming the rivalry of other States. With respect to the so called arrangements between England and Russia, it is generally believed here that the English Cabinet has reserved entire freedom of action in regard to every question that is to be discussed at the Congress, which will leave the amplest scope for reconciling the interests of the various Powers. The fact that Lord Beaconsfield will himself take part in the Congress is regarded as confirming the above view; it is especially satisfactory to the Vienna Cabinet, which is still far from being reassured as to the course which events are taking in the East. The Russian press is hostile to Austria-Hungary just now, declaring that "she will fail to the ground between two stools, and that Russia need not pay any attention to her demands. These illusions will it is hoped, soon be dispersed at the Congress."

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

THE operatives of Blackburn who are anxious to terminate the strike met on the 13th, and appointed a committee to organize shop meetings of the hands at the various mills, in order to test in a fair way the feelings of all who are out on strike. It was stated that Colonel Jackson had promised to use his exertions to induce the members of the Masters' Association to open their mills if the shop meetings showed that there was a disposition to resume work at the 10 per cent. reduction. The *Manchester Guardian* says:—The important announcement was made at the meeting yesterday that, although there were many yet inclined to keep out, the bulk of the operatives in the district were in favour of resuming work, a great change having been manifested in this district during the last three weeks. Our Burnley correspondent states that during the last two days eight firms, employing probably 1,000 hands, have resumed work. A Manchester correspondent telegraphs:—This morning a thoroughly packed meeting of operative weavers desirous of bringing the strike to a termination on the masters' terms was held in Blackburn. A resolution was unanimously carried in favour of returning to work at 10 per cent. reduction."

THE BASES OF THE CONGRESS.

(*Globe*, June 14.)

IN our article on the Congress which held its first meeting yesterday we took occasion to point out the general bearing and effects of the preliminary agreement entered into by Russia and England, as supplying the bases on which they took part in its deliberations. Although we have been able, with full knowledge of the genuineness of the terms we had set forth, to indicate the character of the settlement, there were, of course, many matters as to which, in the absence of the text of the document itself, the public could not be fully informed. Until the Congress had actually assembled it was not desirable that it should be disclosed. There is no longer, however, the same reason for witholding it; and we give elsewhere the full text of what is certainly one of the most important diplomatic documents that have been ever published in England. A close study of its various provisions will show that, while all we formerly said on the subject is completely borne out, yet that naturally there were matters as to which the information had to remain incomplete, and as to which doubts must therefore have continued in the public mind. The difference between the two versions is, we presume, that between an "unauthenticated" document which is yet essentially exact, and a document which must be admitted, even in official language, to be both "authentic" and "authenticated." Before we call attention to any of the points as to which our knowledge is enlarged through the *ipsisima verba* of the agreement, it may be as well to remind the public that the document in question is not in any sense or way to be regarded as superseding the deliberations of Congress. But it lays down the conditions on which the two Powers concerned have agreed to enter that European assembly, and the concessions, therefore, by which the danger of a fresh disturbance of the peace of Europe has been obviated. For there can now be no doubt that since on all the substantive questions on which the Treaty of San Stefano brought the two Governments of Russia and England into antagonism mutual understandings have been arrived at, peace has been assured between them. Its maintenance now does not even depend upon the results of the deliberations of the Congress. These, of course, will proceed, and England, taking part in them, will exert all her influence to secure it may be yet further modifications of the San Stefano Treaty beyond what have been already stipulated for. There is no veto laid by this preliminary agreement upon the introduction of fresh modifications not contemplated at the time it was drawn up; indeed, the liberty of introducing these is expressly reserved. If, however, in the course of the discussion of such proposed rearrangements the English and Russian plenipotentiaries should not arrive at harmonious views, they will then fall back upon the preliminary agreement and abide by it as a mutual engagement. In regard to all the other articles of the Treaty of San Stefano which are not affected by the document before us, they are accepted by England if, after their full discussion in Congress, Russia persists in maintaining them. It will thus be seen that the arrangement between the two Powers is complete both as to what it includes and what it excludes; and because it is, we have a guarantee of the maintenance of peace between them. In the light of this very full occupation of the whole of the ground which could be made a field of controversy, the confidence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that all eventualities had been provided for, which has been ridiculed by Opposition critics, will now be intelligible, and will be seen to have been amply justified.

But while this complete agreement has been assured, it remains still for Congress to discuss the whole of the articles of the San Stefano Treaty, both those in regard to which England has obtained modifications and those left unmodified, and to bring its influence to bear upon the Russian Plenipotentiaries to secure any further alterations that may be deemed desirable. The limits within which this may be done will perhaps be best understood by taking as an illustration the case of the retrocession of Bessarabia. From the first version of the terms of agreement published by us a fortnight ago it appeared that England, while deploring, agreed not to oppose the exchange of territory between Russia and Roumania by force of arms. The detailed agreement on that point, as set forth in the text now given to the world, supplies the reasons why her Majesty's Government have given way on this matter. It was found that the other signatories to the Treaty of Paris were not prepared to sustain the delimitation of [illegible] by that document by fo[illegible] was not felt [illegible] called [illegible]

the Russian acquisitions in Armenia. Thus, in regard to Asiatic Turkey, England will be understood to have undertaken special and peculiar responsibilities, which will assign to her the responsibility of keeping in check any further Muscovite aggressions on that side. However we may regret the cession of Batoum it was certainly worth some sacrifice to secure this position of advantage, and to have done so without exposing Europe to the calamities of a fresh war may even be worth the cession of the port of Batoum.

We cannot attempt within the limits of a single article to discuss the future position and constitution of Bulgaria, in the light of the new and deeply important details set forth in the text of the agreement before us. We must be content to leave this for a future occasion, merely pointing out here that the rights of nationalities have been respected, the changes in the delimitations of the two provinces are such as to constitute an immense amelioration of the arbitrary arrangement due to General Ignatieff, and that the fact of requiring the concurrence of Europe to the appointment of a Christian Governor of Southern Bulgaria will secure the principality against Russian influence and intrigue. The arrangements in regard to the Ottoman troops are conceived in the same spirit, while care has been taken to secure that the future organisation of the Greek provinces of the Balkan peninsula shall be subjected to general European and special English influence instead of being left, as desired by General Ignatieff, to the tender mercies of Russia. All these and various other matters will form the subject of detailed discussion both at the Congress and in the Press. The fact that Congress will maintain the secrecy of its deliberations—as we surmised—will not now preclude the formation of qualified and informed judgments regarding all these points, now we know the precise line of the proposals that will be supported by the English Plenipotentiaries. There is only one further point to which it is necessary that we should now advert. It will be observed that the question of the freedom of the Dardanelles is to be left *in statu quo*. Her Majesty's Ministers have received from the Russian Government a precise and categorical pledge on this subject. The Russian Plenipotentiary will be bound to insist at the Congress on the maintenance of the arrangements regarding the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles which have received European sanction, and any alteration in which would be vetoed by the British Government. We do not need to point out the triumph which has been thus assured for England. [illegible] on a review of the whole agreement it must be admitted that substantial concessions have been given to Russia, yet the counterbalancing advantages [illegible] are so great that they are such [illegible]

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

ALL the preliminary arrangements for the important meeting at Berlin having been arranged, and all the delegates, the Turkish [illegible] having arrived, the Congress was opened on June [illegible], the Ottoman Ambassador alone representing Turkey. The following is a full list of the Plenipotentiaries and Secretaries taking part in the work of the Congress.

GERMANY.—[illegible], Under-Secretary of State Von Bulow, [illegible] Hohenlohe Schillingfurst. Secretaries.—[illegible] Councillor of Legation Bucher, Envoy Von Radowitz, [illegible] of Legation Bosch and Baron Holstein, Secretary of Legation Von Bulow, Count Herbert Bismarck, [illegible].

GREAT BRITAIN.—Plenipotentiaries—Lord Beaconsfield, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Odo Russell. Secretaries—Mr. Montagu Corry, Mr. Philip Currie, Mr. Henry Neville Dering, Mr. Hertslet, Mr. Algernon Turnor, Mr. Austin Leigh, Hon. J. Bertie, Hon. Eric Barrington, Mr. Charles Heywood, Mr. E. Le Marchant Gosselin, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lieut. Gen. Sir Linton Simmons, Capt. Edwards, Capt. Ardagh.

RUSSIA.—Plenipotentiaries—Prince Gortschakoff, Ambassador Count Schouvaloff, Ambassador Baron D'Oubril. Secretaries—Privy Councillor Baron Jomini, Councillor of State Baron Fredericks, Secretary of Legation Count Adlerberg, General Anjutchin, Cols. Bobrikoff and Bogoluboff.

AUSTRIA.—Plenipotentiaries—Count Andrassy, Ambassador Count Karolyi, Privy Councillor Baron Haymerle. Secretaries—Chief of Section Baron Schwegel, Envoy Herr von Teschenberg, Councillors Baron Hubner, Von Kossiek, Doozy, Von Ascher, and Secretary Von Peschy.

FRANCE.—Plenipotentiaries—M. Waddington, Ambassador Comte de St. Vallier. Secretaries—M. Despres Directeur des Affaires Politiques; M. Duclerc, Sous Chef de Cabinet; Secretaries of Embassy, Comte de Mouy, [illegible] Paul Desprez de la Motte, Attaché Comte [illegible]

ITALY.—Plenipotentiaries—Count Corti, Ambassador Count Launay. Secretaries—Councillors of Embassy Curtopassi and Chevalier Tosi, Secretaries Marquis Bialbi and Marquis de Malaspina.

TURKEY.—Plenipotentiaries—Alexander Caratheodori Pasha, Ambassador Sadoullah Bey, General Mehemet Ali Pasha. Secretaries—Parnies Effendi, Conseiller du Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres; Feridoun Bey, Chef de Departement au Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres; Secretaire d'Ambassade Ohan Bagdadlian; Hatchik Effendi, Navum Effendi Chefs de Bureau au Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres.

The Roumanian Ministers, MM. Bratiano and Cogalniceano, the Montenegro Senators, Petrovitch and Radonitsch, and the Servian Premier, Ristics, have also arrived in Berlin.

The deliberations of the Congress are held in Bismarck's new official residence, the former so-called Radziwill Palace, purchased some years ago at the expense of the Empire, and re-constructed as a mansion for the Chancellor.

The palatial building, situated in the Wilhelmstrasse a highly aristocratic street, and adjoining the Foreign Office, with which it communicates, was originally built by Count Schulenburg, a favourite of grim old Frederick William I., who at the inauguration took a fatal cold. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Royal family, and was held by them until Frederick William II., the degenerate son of a valiant race, bestowed it on a Countess Donhof, one of his many mistresses. In the beginning of this century the palace was purchased by the Radziwills, one of the leading Polish families, then nearly connected by marriage with the Hohenzollerns. Since the construction of the building, which has lately undergone considerable alterations, a large music room of immense dimensions formed one of its greatest attractions. The last owner, blessed with a numerous family, had this splendid hall divided into four different compartments. Bismarck on acquiring possession of the house, had these partitions removed and the salon restored to its former size and beauty. This magnificent room, decorated in the richest Renaissance style, has been designated as the place for the assembly of the Conference. The vaulted ceiling, embossed in white and gold rests upon pillars of pure marble, of which costly material the panellings and cornices are also made. The walls are covered with a fine delicate grey tone. An enormous elegant chandelier and several branch lights render night nearly as bright as day. The curtains and furniture are of crimson damask. The adjoining rooms, five of which will be reserved for the use of the members of the Congress, are all elegantly fitted up. Bismarck, who had opened this suite of rooms only a few evenings during the last Parliamentary session, when he entertained the deputies, removed on June 8 from the Foreign Office, his former domicile, with his family to the new palace, the doors of which have opened to welcome the delegates of the Great Powers, convened for a definitive solution of the Eastern crisis.

The arrangement of the Hall of Congress and the adjoining rooms was completed on the 11th. The floor is richly carpeted, and the horseshoe-shaped table at which the Plenipotentiaries sit is placed in the centre. The tablecloth is green, and the chairs are covered with leather of the same colour. The Protocolists sit at the two lower ends of the table, according to the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries they represent, Germany (Allemagne) thus being first, and facing the President, who sits at the outside of the bow of the horseshoe. Numerous chairs, covered with red silk, are placed against the wall round the hall. The buffet is very tastefully decorated with hothouse plants.

French is the official language of the Congress, as the delegates are understood to be familiar with that language. In order that the [illegible] secrecy [illegible] the men employed in printing reports of the sittings have been selected from the staff of the [illegible] of [illegible] and specially sworn to secrecy.

Amongst the earliest arrivals at Berlin was Lord Beaconsfield, who with the members of the special mission, reached the German capital on June 11, and subsequently had two hours' interview with Prince Bismarck.

Lord Beaconsfield on his arrival at Berlin was received at the railway station by Lord Odo Russell, Her von Bulow and all the members of the British Embassy. Lord Odo Russell conducted the Prime Minister to the Kaiserhof Hotel. The Marquis of Salisbury arrived two hours later, and was received at the railway station by all the members of the English Embassy. His lordship went to the residence of the British Embassy. On his way to Berlin, Lord Beaconsfield passed through Brussels, and was received there by Baron Prisse, commandant of the Palace; Mr. J. Saville Lumley, the British Minister to the Belgian Court and Caratheodori Effendi, the Turkish representative there. With the latter Lord Beaconsfield entered for a short time into conversation, and then proceeded to the Hotel Bellevue. At eight o'clock there was a grand banquet at the Palace in honour of the Prime Minister, who was conveyed and escorted thither by Court carriages.

June 12 was chiefly spent by the members of the Congress in paying and returning each other visits, in introductions, and receptions. All the Plenipotentiaries on their arrival were greeted at the railway station by a functionary of the Foreign Office, in the name of Prince Bismarck. [illegible] treatment of the Ambassadors to the Congress [illegible]our, official receptions, &c.) the course pur[illegible] of Vienna will serve as a precedent [illegible] to be observed on the present occasion.

[illegible]respondent.)

BERLIN, June 13.

[illegible] the first sitting of the [illegible]marck in the grand hall [illegible]our before the meeting [illegible]rasse to see the Pleni- [illegible] were the Italian [illegible] Launay, in grand [illegible]roidery. They [illegible]d dressed as [illegible]ous in the [illegible]. Then [illegible] Baron [illegible] Wad- [illegible]

Councillor of Embassy Baron von Myr and Councillor of Legation Baron Pasette. England Captain Fitz-George, in addition to the Staff already enumerated.

The moment of the opening of the Congress was marked by the hoisting of the German standard on the flagstaff of the Chancellor's mansion. Prince Bismark invited the members to take their seats at the semi-circular table placed in the centre of the spacious hall. The members sat according to the alphabetical order of the names of the countries represented by them.

Greece is represented in Berlin during the Congress by M. Delyannis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Rhangabe, Envoy at Berlin, and M. Gennadius, Charge d' Affaires in London. The list of Roumanian and Servian representatives is augmented by the names of M. Balaceano, Roumanian Agent at Vienna, Secretary Batianano, and Colonel Dragachewitch from Belgrade.

At the commencement of to-day's sitting Count Andrassy, in the name of all the members of the Congress, expressed the hope that the health of His Majesty would soon be restored and mentioned the unanimous anxiety of Europe for his prompt recovery. Count Andrassy also expressed the satisfaction of the Plenipotentiaries at the reception Germany had given them. Prince Bismarck replied, expressing his belief in the success of the Congress, and his particular desire to see perfect harmony established among the eminent representatives of Europe. The appointment of Secretaries to the Congress was then proceeded with Herr Bucher and M. de Mouy being chosen. Deputy-Secretaries, in case of their absence, were also nominated. Prince Herbert Bismarck was among the latter. The Secretaries were then immediately introduced and officially presented to the Congress by Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck then solicited secrecy for the deliberations. The members present agreed to this, but no promise or oath was demanded, and it is probable that this question will be settled later on, or that each is to judge for himself what he should say or do. It was resolved to adjourn till Monday, in order, as above stated, to give the members time to become personally acquainted with each other, and to hold informal conversations.

Lord Salisbury last night had an interview with Prince Bismarck and also with Count Andrassy. Prince Bismarck looks forward to a speedy settlement, and says he hopes to go to Kissingen in a fortnight. The Austrian Ministers, having once again announced mobilization, and effected a corresponding *rapprochement* towards England, likewise anticipated an early solution of knotty questions.

The English, French, German, and Eastern branches of the Israelite Alliance have sent delegates to Berlin to represent to the members of the Congress the deplorable condition of the Jews in Roumania and Bulgaria.

Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess has conferred a mark of distinction upon Lord Beaconsfield by a present of flowers and strawberries from the new Palace nurseries at Potsdam.

It seems probable that an attempt will be made to revert to and improve upon the Paris Declaration of 1856 respecting the seizure of private property in naval warfare.

Prince Gortchakoff arrived at Berlin visibly affected by his recent illness.

Lord Beaconsfield is the centre of attraction. His personal qualities, his past career, and his recent successes equally command the interest of the public. The Kaiserhof Hotel, at which the British Premier has alighted, attracts hundreds of curious visitors all day.

The Persian Princes and the Grand Duke of Baden, the son-in-law of His German Majesty, have called upon the Plenipotentiaries and left cards.

GRAND BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

A State banquet was given at Berlin on June 13, in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, in honour of the Congress. The guests, who numbered 160, were seated at a horse-shoe shaped table, the places of honour being occupied by the Crown Prince and Princess. The canopy under which the Emperor usually sits was removed, but a portrait of the Emperor was hung on one of the walls of the Hall.

To the right of the Crown Princess, who sat with her husband in the centre of the principal table, were placed the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, with his affianced bride, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt and Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, and following them come the Prussian Ministers and generals. To the left of the Crown Prince sat the Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince Charles, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Frederick of Anhalt, and Prince Reuss, and next to them in order were placed the highest Court functionaries and generals. On the inner side of the chief table, opposite to the Crown Prince and Princess and the other princely personages, were seated the Congress Plenipotentiaries, the place in the centre facing the Crown Princess being occupied by Prince Bismarck, to the right of whom were Count Andrassy, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Count Schouvaloff, Signor Cairolyi, the Marquis of Salisbury, Baron Haymerle, Lord Odo Russell, and Her von Bulow; while to the left of the Imperial Chancellor sat M. Waddington, Count Corti, Sadoullah Bey, M. St. Vallier, M. de Launay, M. Desprez, M. d'Oubril, Prince Hohenlohe, [illegible] of music was performed by the band of the 2nd Regt. of the Imperial Guard. Towards the close of the entertainment the Crown Prince rose, and, speaking in French, proposed the following toast:—

"The Congress which has assembled at Berlin has desired to inaugurate its labours by expressing its wishes for the recovery of the Emperor, my father. I thank the representatives of the European Cabinets for this mark of their sympathetic sentiments, and I do not think I can better reply than by expressing for myself, and in the name of my august father, a sincere desire to see their efforts crowned by an understanding which would be the best pledge for universal peace. In the name of His Majesty the Emperor I drink to the health of the Sovereigns of the Governments whose representatives form this illustrious Congress."

VIENNA, June 13.

There is an impression that some days may pass before discussions on the merits will be entered upon by the Congress. The notion is primarily due to the belief that the necessity will be felt on all hands of previously exchanging ideas privately, so as to ascertain each other's views before these are officially brought forward at the Congress. It is true, there has already been between some of the Cabinets an exchange of ideas, though partial, so that the views of the Governments less immediately interested in particular questions, like France, Italy, and, to a certain extent, Germany, could scarcely be ascertained with regard to them, and yet it is these very Powers whose opinion on some points, as that of neutrals almost, must necessarily have great weight and may contribute not a little to smooth down difficulties and bring about compromises which, after all, can alone lead to a settlement. But even as regards those Powers between whom there has been pretty active exchange of ideas preliminary conversation on the subject now may not be superfluous. With the exception of the negotiations lately carried on in London, this exchange of ideas has been effected by writing and by telegraph, besides which it is only now that all the Plenipotentiaries are in full possession of the instructions of their Governments, and able to judge of the line the latter have decided to take. This is the case above all with Russia—that is to say, the very Power upon whom it will chiefly depend whether a settlement will be made or not, and who may be supposed to have formed her final resolution only after receiving Count Schouvaloff's report. As regards England even, in spite of the recent negotiations, it may be supposed that many a point has remained undecided, while *pourparlers* altogether ceased with Austria when those with England began, so that the idea naturally suggests itself of again taking up the thread and trying to remove any differences that may be left before these are officially declared in the Congress, where an eventuating influence, especially of the German Chancellor, might be less effective than in a confidential conclave. But even if all these considerations did not make it desirable to defer for a few days at least discussions on the merits, the settlement of preliminaries may take some time. When the idea of a Congress seemed once on the point of being abandoned, a preliminary Conference of Ambassadors resident in Berlin was projected, which made it look as if then even it was thought the settlement of the presidency and the whole mode of proceeding with business was expected to take some time. Some of these preliminaries, it is true, may be more formalities, but even these in such meetings are usually deemed of some moment. Primarily, for instance, [illegible] the question of the mode of discussion, how far the full Congress is to enter into particulars or merely confine itself to a somewhat general consideration of each point and leave the working out of details to Committees whose labours would be later on revised and finally adopted. There is, it is true, a number of former Congresses and Conferences to serve for guidance, and it may be taken for granted that Germany, to whom the initiative in this respect naturally belongs, will have taken care to prepare everything and come forward with definitive proposals. Still no precedent is quite applicable in a case which presents so many new features. Another of these preliminary questions is the position of the various smaller States which have sent representatives to plead their cause before the Congress, and a decision on this point can scarcely be deferred, as the very first clauses of the Treaty of San Stefano concern Montenegro and Servia. But, besides all this, there is a matter of a new kind which may come into the category of the preliminary question—namely, the oft talked-of regulation of the military position at Constantinople, which has been so much discussed but about which hitherto no agreement could be come to. Germany in particular seems always to have felt that a settlement in this respect, removing as it would the constant danger of collisions while the Congress lasted, was very desirable in order to insure its undisturbed activity. That the feeling is a right one appears again from the news from Constantinople that the fortress of Shumla, the evacuation of which was reported as having already begun, is, after all, not to be given up, the reason this time being that, in face of the present humour of the capital, the Government was unable to comply with the wish of the Russians without risking serious disturbances. The excuse, moreover, may be no mere pretext; for, although there may be exaggeration in the reports from Constantinople, there is no doubt that the state of tension is already so great there as to render much more strain almost impossible. Recent military and political changes, it is true, have had a good effect, but such is the liability to alarm that the most insignificant things are magnified and every rumoured movement of Russian troops exaggerated and often misrepresented; so that the surrender of so important a place as Shumla might well be looked upon in the light of treason. The only question is whether all these things will not serve to give a much wider range to the military question above alluded to than it might otherwise have had, and whether this very excuse on the part of the Turks for not surrendering Shumla may not serve as an instrument against them and be used to bring up the question whether the Powers do not think it adviseable, and even necessary, to do something to insure the tranquil course of their conferences in face of a Power so situated that it cannot fulfil a treaty stipulation for fear of endangering its position in the interior. Should the [illegible] regulation of the military position before [illegible] take this turn, some rather longer time [illegible] discussions on the merits of the Treaty.

THE TURKS AND THE TREATY.

VIENNA, JUNE 12.

FROM what has transpired it would seem that the Turks do not mean to follow their wonted policy of *non possumus* at the Congress, but to face and reckon with existing circumstances, and thus try to save as much as possible of the Empire. From the memorandum on the history of the Treaty of San Stefano, which has been communicated to the Powers singly, it would, indeed, seem that there was some intention to raise the question almost of the validity of the whole Treaty; but if ever such an intention really existed, it has given place to better counsels. The document, it appears, is not to be brought forward at the Congress, being only meant to serve for the private information of the Powers. Whether this was or was not originally meant, it could scarcely much advantage the cause of Turkey were it proved ever so clearly that she was under irresistible pressure when she concluded the Treaty of San Stefano, for this has always been and will always be the case with Powers who, after an unsuccessful struggle, are driven to submit to the conditions of the victor. Turkey, then, it seems, is ready in a great measure to place herself on the same footing as Russia, and in some measure as Europe, in her opposition to the various points of the Treaty. Thus there is said to be no intention on the part of the Porte to make any stand against the declaration of the independence of Roumania, Servia, or even of Montenegro, or even against some territorial additions; it is on the degree and quality of these that all energy is really to be concentrated. Thus, as regards Montenegro, the delimitation of frontier as designed by the Constantinople Conference would, if unavoidable, be consented to, and only the proposed additions on the seacoast in Albania and Herzegovina opposed, first on that very principle of nationality recognized by the Powers, and to which they want as much as possible to do justice, and then likewise for the reason that what is left should be endowed with the necessary conditions of life, so as to offer some guarantee of its stability. In both respects, too, the Turks may certainly make out a very good case. Most of the territory from Tora downwards over the Albanian central range of mountains to the Lake of Scutari is almost exclusively inhabited by Albanians, Mahomedan, or Catholic, and Mahomedan Bosnians, and so it is with the seacoast, where there is not one Slav village. On the other hand, if Montenegro gets an accession of territory on the eastern side, as planned by the Treaty of San Stefano, Servia would not get an inch of ground on the other side. The only road to Bosnia would for several miles run within rifle range of the Servian and Montenegrin territories, so that these two countries could cut the road whenever they pleased. If, therefore, the Turks are to keep Bosnia, which not even the Treaty of San Stefano takes from them, this can scarcely be reconciled with an addition of territory to Montenegro along that narrow strip of ground which even now separates Montenegro and Servia. The reasons, moreover, urged against the extension of Montenegro on that side apply even more aptly to the proposed amplification of Servia in the same quarter, whereby the road to Bosnia would not only be endangered, but actually cut. Regard for the principle of nationality is equally against the extension of Servia, not only along the line from Novi Bazar to Mitrovitza, where the road runs, but likewise against all annexations on the left bank of the Morava, where very little has remained of the old Servian population, which was replaced after its immigration by Albanians. A better proof of this than can be given by statistical *data* is that, in spite of the efforts made before and during the war, when the Servian army was close at hand, no insurrection, or even armed organization, could be got up among the population. The Turks themselves seem to feel that, as regards the territory on the right bank of the Morava, Nish, Ak Palanka, and Pirot, the argument of nationality is very weak, the Mahomedan population having been mostly confined to those towns, and having, moreover, in a great measure, left since the Servians occupied the district in this direction. All efforts, therefore, it seems, are to be concentrated on saving as much as possible of Northern Bulgaria, the Turks being aware that its extension to the west and south will be reduced even without their co-operation. They will make a stand for the rest, and even as regards Danubian Bulgaria to the Balkans and the Dobrudja, they think they have a strong case. Western Bulgaria, it is true, has been pretty well cleared of its Mahomedan population. Most of the Circassian colonies along the Servian [illegible] so that only the Tartars of the Crimea settled there remain, and the Mahomedan population of the Danube towns, Widin, Lom Palanka, Rahova, Nicopol and Sistova. The compact Pomak population which formerly occupied the space between Plevna, Selvi, and Lovtcha has like-wise been very much thinned, but east of the Lom through the Quadrilateral to the Babadagh in the Dobrudja there is still a solid Mahomedan element outnumbering the Christians, and on this the Turks rely for demonstrating the injustice of incorporating these with a semi-independent Christian Bulgaria, or else forcing the population, which even now is said to number from 600,000 to 700,000 souls, to emigrate. If, therefore, as is but too probable, the Turks cannot get the Powers to give up the idea of a semi-independent Bulgaria north of the Balkans, their efforts will primarily be directed towards confining this proposed province to Western Bulgaria, and to retaining the portion east of the Lom under the immediate sway of the Porte. But even should they fail in these efforts, the Turks think that the Powers in fairness cannot well refuse an arrangement which, in analogous circumstances, has been tried and answered tolerably well in the Lebanon, where each district has its own administration and Kaimakam, while the Governor-General of the Lebanon has the supreme power, and endeavours to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two. Some such plan for Bulgaria sounds plausible enough, the only question being whether most of those who enter the Congress have not made up their minds more or less beforehand, in which case the Turks might come with their scheme of organization rather too late. As for the territorial cessions in Asia, the Turks hope to be able to prove that if the Russians keep Kars they will virtually be masters of the Upper Euphrates Valley and of the road to Bayazid and Van, and that the first thing the Turks would have to do in the event of another war would be, not to defend that line but to retire to the positions before Erzeroum. As regards Batoum and [illegible] with the Tchoruk-Su, their possession will be defended by an appeal to that same principle of race which the Powers incline to in Europe. In Asia, however, it is the principle of conquest which Russia has alone invoked, and that will be rather difficult to contest or upset.—*Times*.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

COL. MALLESON, C. S. I., read a paper on "The Native States of India in subsidiary alliance with the British Government," on June 7, at the Royal United Service Institution; and in the course of his lecture said that, so far as considerations of aggression were concerned, Hyderabad, Gwalior, and Indore were the only really formidable Powers.

The Nizam, independently of a contingent force of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, commanded by British officers, and paid for out of the revenue of lands assigned for that purpose, maintains a separate force little short of 50,000 men. Of these nearly 37,000 are infantry, the cavalry amount to 8,200, and there are 725 guns. Among these troops are Arabs and Africans, strong of limb, active by habit, and turbulent by nature. These for the most part occupy the city of Hyderabad, and in periods of excitement they have shown themselves extremely difficult to restrain. In the crisis of 1857 at Hyderabad, with its population of over 10,000,000 and its army of 50,000 men, turned against us, it is difficult to see how we could have held Southern and Western India. It happened fortunately that the Prime Minister of the Nizam, the present Sir Salar Jung, was a far-seeing statesman, and he gave all his influence to the maintenance of a cordial understanding with the British. Still it is undeniable that for aggressive purposes Hyderabad might be formidable. It must never be forgotten, in computing the danger of India from within, that Hyderabad is a compact State ruled by Mahommedans, with a population of nearly 11,000,000—an independent army of nearly 50,000 men, many of them chosen troops, and 725 guns. The Maratha State then came under review, as one scarcely inferior to the last-mentioned State in aggressive power, but the lecturer held that the House of Sindia, by whom it is ruled, has a past more brilliant, more alluring than the present. The dominions of Sindia comprise 33,000 square miles. The population, mostly Hindoo, numbers nearly 3,000,000. The annual revenue is about 1,000,000*l*. By the last treaty with the Government of India Sindia was empowered to maintain a regular army of 5,000 men and thirty-six guns. He does maintain a regular army of that strength, but in addition to it he can dispose of an irregular force numbering about 17,000 infantry and cavalry, and 170 guns of sorts. As to the present power of Sindia, Col. Malleson held that the Maharajah is a good soldier; has at his disposal a small, well-disciplined force of 5,000 men and thirty-six guns, and he can dispose of an irregular army of 17,000 men and 170 guns. Granting that he were ill-disposed towards the British, his means of aggression are not very formidable. It is as well, too, to notice that they are not without a very powerful counterpoise. The famous fortress of Gwalior, overlooking his capital, is occupied by British troops, while a small but admirably equipped force of the same troops of all arms occupies Morar, a station also within sight of his capital. So long as these positions are occupied the Maharajah is debarred from aggression. Far less formidable for aggressive purposes than Sindia is his fellow Maratha, Holkar, who rules over a straggling territory in Central India, containing about 8,400 square miles, and occupied by a population of little over half a million, mostly Hindoos. His army retainers number 8,500, and he has 102 guns of sorts. The instincts of the present representative of the house are rather money-making than martial. Then, as to Bhopal, this country adjoins Holkar's dominions to the eastward of them. Its ruler and the court are Mahommedans, as are likewise a large number of the population of the chief town. It contains 6,760 square miles, and nearly 700,000 inhabitants. The number of armed retainers maintained by the Begum is about 6,000, and she has thirty-nine guns of sorts. Bhopal has, from the earliest times, displayed an unswerving friendship for, and loyalty to, the British. In the most trying times of the mutiny, when other States wavered, Bhopal was true. The dynasty which rules it has never shown any love for aggression. The lecturer thus passed in view singly one after another the only natives States in Hindostan which might possess the power, had they the will, to cause serious trouble to the overlord. Singly, they are comparatively harmless; but it would be seen that the native States of India, united, can dispose of 64,172 cavalry, 241,063 foot soldiers, and 9,390 trained artillerymen working 5,252 guns. The question might arise as to how the British Government could meet this enormous force if its component parts were to combine against us. In meeting this question the first point to be remarked is that they never would unite. No single native State would wish the supremacy of England destroyed to bestow that supremacy on another native State. But, granted that union were possible, what then? There is no answer like a practical answer, and the answer to even a greater difficulty was given in 1857. In that year the fortresses, the arsenals, the magazines in India were wholly or partly garrisoned or guarded by native troops. Two-thirds of the guns were manned by them. The native troops were to the European troops in the proportion of fourteen to one. The bulk of the native troops, men trained by us, armed by us, and able to dispose, to a considerable extent, of our fortresses, our guns, and our magazines, rose in revolt. They had all the advantages arising from a surprise. We were unprepared, yet the handful of Europeans that were on the spot kept them in check till reinforcements could arrive by a long sea route from England. In the present day we possess arms of precision such as the native princes have not; we guard our fortresses, our magazines, our arsenals with Europeans; we have cannon beside which the cannon of the native princes are exploded weapons; the Suez Canal is available for the transport of our troops. If the trained and disciplined, well-armed and well-provided sepoys failed in 1857, what chance would the combined rabble of the native princes have in 1878? Were they to attempt the chance, Assaye and Argaum would be repeated.

THE RECENT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Blyth, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*:—

"Sir,—Since my return to Newcastle I have been most persistently annoyed and insulted by people who have openly asserted that in the recent Championship Match on the Thames I did not try my best to win. My object in writing to you is to endeavour to silence all such assertions. As far as I was concerned the interests at stake in the late match were so great that no amount of money would have tempted me to have lost if it had been within my power to win. The honour of the north country was my chief anxiety, and I was also most desirous that the handsome Challenge Cup given by the proprietors of the *Newcastle Chronicle* should once more be brought back to the Tyneside. However, independent of all this, I thought I could beat Higgins, and fully convinced of that belief I backed myself, and lost my money. Indeed, the difference between winning and being defeated represented a loss to me in cash of at least 500*l*. Then, again, the great title of Champion Sculler of England was at stake. To me the possession of it was a much higher honour than any quantity of money could have purchased. I wish earnestly and sincerely to assure all who take an interest in aquatic sport that I tried my utmost to win on Monday week, but that unfortunately for me at a critical portion of the race I broke down, and had to suffer a most annoying defeat at the hands of one of the best scullers the Thames ever produced. The defeat was certainly bad enough to bear of itself, and I think it unworthy the character of Englishmen to attempt to further crush me by a charge of the most scandalous and unfounded character. I am certain that I am quite clear of any such accusation, and if any man, I care not whence he may come, can produce the slightest proof that I did not try against Higgins, I am ready to forfeit 50*l*. to any charity he may name. I am quite willing that the subject should be thoroughly and honestly ventilated, fully convinced as I am that I did nothing but that which was upright and honourable in the face of all men. Apologising for taking up so much of your space, I am, yours, &c.,

W. ELLIOTT."

"Blyth, June 12."

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

REVIEW AT MALTA.

THE correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Malta on June 3, says:—

There was a grand turn-out of the troops, black and white, on Saturday afternoon, for inspection by the Governor.

The garrison on the island is unusually strong at the moment. In addition to the brigade of artillery which is assigned to the chain of forts, and the regiment of Malta Fencibles, which is here *en permanence*, and is likely to be, let us hope, for some centuries yet, there are seven regiments of the British Line; these, taking them by rotation of numbers, are the 1st, or Royal Scots (not a few of whom are pure Corkonians), the 27th Enniskillen, the Black Watch, the 61st (South Gloucestershire), the 71st Highland Light Infantry, bonnie lads in trews; the 98th, and the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. On this occasion all—even to the kilted Forty-two and the Fusiliers—wore the foreign service white pith helmet with brass spike, and most of the officers were in tunics and trousers of white drill. To the Indian troops was given the place of honour on the right of the line. Their infantry was divided into two brigades. The first, composed of the 13th Bengal (the Shekawattee Battalion), the 25th Madras, and the 31st Bengal, was under the comand of Col. Langmore, of the latter regiment, acting provisionally as Brigadier. The second consisted of the Madras and Bombay Sappers, and the 9th and 26th Bombay N. I., under the orders of Col Thompson, of the 9th. The First Brigade was singularly imposing in its appearance, and would have drawn down the plaudits of British volunteers, and by this hour of the day they are tolerably accurate judges of what constitutes a soldierly appearance. The Shekawattees are tall, handsome men, quite as tall as the cracks of the Household Brigade, but neither so brawny nor broad-shouldered. Their dress—a stately turban of bluish stuff, red tunic, and black cloth knickerbockers, with gaiters—gave all that was requisite in costume to their physique. It was not a pin's point to choose between them and the sister Bengal regiment, on whose merits I have enlarged already, the 31st; the one point of detail in which they differed was that the latter wore trousers. The Madrassees dusky as night in countenance, looked smart, very smart, wearing exactly the same dress as our line, save that they had foraging caps with a red band. The 2nd Brigade was, if not the equal in height, quite as martial in bearing and well up in drill as the first, with one pardonable exception, the Madras Sappers. In the march past the two companies were decidedly ragged; but there was an explanation of this, a man having fallen in the ranks and thrown them into confusion. The dark jacket, trousers, and head-gear of these Madrassees are against them: they stood out against the scarlet mass like a streak of ink. Before dismissing them, perhaps it may soften the asperity of a judgment which, after all, is one taken solely from the standpoint of the adjutant, to admit frankly and freely that these Madras Sappers in their own sphere are capital, and rank high. Besides, sappers are not expected to go through barrack-square movements like guardsmen; still, it would be no detriment to their skill in the trench if they would learn to step together and look to the front and feel the touch. The Bombay Infantry left little [illegible] They are certainly a most imposing-looking set of men, and the new French grey topee and baggy trousers lent them a most effective *ensemble*; there was a breadth of light above and a free and-easy grace below in the serried ranks that was most grateful to the eye. The [illegible] at the inspection.

Sir Charles Van Stranbenzee arrived on horseback about seven and with him a brilliant staff in cocked hats and plumes and gilt aiguillettes, escorting a bevy of fair ladies. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Airey and Major-Gen. Ross were in command; and the lines having been passed by in the usual off hand way, when everyone puts on such a knowing air and scrutinises the rank and file as if the mental photograph of everyone there could be taken *en bloc* at a lightning glance, the knot of generals took station by the flag staff, and the order was given for the troops to move. The one battery of field artillery, that of the First Brigade led by columns of divisions—that is to say, with two guns abreast. The walk past would hardly have elicited encomiums at Woolwich, but the trot past at a later period was beyond cavil. Dressing and distance were observed with marvellous minuteness. The horses had already got rid of the jaded droop begotten of the long confinement in a floating stable, and stepped out with briskness and firmness. They are better matched in size than in colour; but it is no easy thing to procure cattle to mount a battery in India that will unite all the desirable qualities. They passed in silence but for the music of the massed bands, for, it be observed, for military pageants are too common here to tempt a cheer. After the artillery came the Bombay Lancers in column of squadrons; and if there were the material of a huzza in the Maltese military *dilettante*, this sight would have brought it to the surface. How a crowd in Hyde Park would have cheered these erect and active troopers as they pranced haughtily by on their small, spirited steeds with the arching necks of the Arab! Some were animals of bigger bone, importations from Australia, but all were full of fire and power. The garb of the Bengal horsemen is semi-Oriental; a lofty blue turban with blue and white falls hanging down over the shoulders, a blue tunic, yellowish pataloons, and high jackboots, make a better blending of East and West in apparel than is often met with. The first rank of each squadron carried lances with red and white pennons, the second rank swords only. Behind the Bombay Lancers rode a mixed squadron made up of portions of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry and the 9th Bengal Lancers, for the head-quarters of whom we are anxiously waiting. The first squadron of the Lancers bore away the palm for steadiness; the second was good likewise, but not so good; and the third was a little ragged. The cavalry trotted past well: they and the artillery were unable to canter past, the ground being so small; indeed, so small is it that the infantry, as they cleared the saluting base, had to move into close formation on the glacis. Behind the Lancers came the 10th Brigade of Royal Artillery, and the regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery, in three divisions, under Col Dumaresq, R.A., marching as infantry. Then arrived the Indian troops in column; but these I have described. The seven British regiments followed in quarter column, a splendid body of men, massive, stern, and marching well. The Highlanders were curtailed of their strength, half the battalion being quartered at Gozo. They would have looked well, but they would have looked better, though they might not have felt so comfortable, if they had had feather bonnets with their kilts, instead of the Prussian *pickelhaube*. The 61st were so strong that they gave one the idea that they were marching by double companies. The Indian Infantry stepped to a lively Scotch air, "Heland laddie," I think; but the "British Grenadiers" asserted themselves when the Fusiliers, solid as a brick wall, moved up; and there were a few stirring bars of the Irish quickstep "Garry Owen," or I am much mistaken, when the Enniskillens came into view. When the field artillery and cavalry had trotted past they made their way to their cantonments, and the infantry closed the programme of the evening's review, which may be regarded as a rehearsal of the greater one which it is thought the Commander-in-Chief will hold, by an advance by brigades in line of quarter columns—a difficult movement, but executed masterfully.

With an experience of troops in most countries of Europe extending over many years, one may safely hazard an opinion as to those under inspection on Saturday; and this is the deliberate opinion to which I commit myself, that our native auxiliaries, such of them as are here, are far and away beyond the French in physique, equal to the Germans in drill, above both in cleanliness, and—candour compels it—better in conduct, more temperate and tractable than the soldiers born in a more favoured land that boasts of its civilisation, and serving under the same flag. The Indians drink less and give less trouble than those soldiers. But those soldiers have more backbone in them, and if it came to the tug of war, I should most assuredly prefer to be in their neighbourhood when the enemy was at hand."

A telegram from the island, dated June 8, says Sir Arthur Borton, the new Governor, had arrived from Southampton. His Excellency disembarked under the customary salutes, and was received by a guard of honour.

THE EXISTENCE OF CLASS-HATRED.

(*Spectator*.)

WE wonder what the precise truth is as regards the feeling entertained by the English poor, and especially the employed poor, towards the rich. Is it less or more bitter than it was fifty years ago? It is a fashion to give a favourable answer to that question, and to say that class-hatreds are dying out, but we do not feel sure that the sanguine view is altogether justified by the facts. That class-hatred has decreased is true, but then it takes two to make a quarrel, and there can be no doubt that the temper of the rich has greatly softened. They have been very prosperous, science has made life much easier to them, and they have ceased to live in that enforced intercourse with their inferiors which had so great an influence on our earlier society, and which, if it produced some benefits, produced also some evil effects. It is not on shipboard that the officers grow mildest, and fifty years ago every district was in many ways a ship. The "Haves" have less to do with the "Have-nots" than of old, and the separation, though it has possibly injured civilisation, has made the Haves much milder in opinion. They have become less suspicious, more tolerant of the poor as a body, and much more receptive of philanthropic doctrine. Very few now are ready to rely openly on force to keep down the people, and scarcely any defend injustice as essential to their own position. They judge resistance, too, more leniently, as something that must be, and make at least an effort to see the other side in a master-and-servant controversy. We are not, however, quite so certain as to the improvement on the other side. There has, no doubt, been some softening, more especially in forms of speech, and a greatly increased perception of the danger of violence, but many signs make us doubt whether the old bitterness is either dead or dying. It is, no doubt, changing its form. The hostility to the governing class, as a class that governs, or the Government itself *quâ* Government, has declined to an extraordinary degree. The philanthropic legislation of the last forty years has had its effect, and the poor, relieved as they are of taxation, of fiscal oppression in the way of duties on food, and of all laws intended to compel work, see very clearly that when they suffer, legislation is not to blame. But then, as they still suffer, somebody must be to blame, and the only perceptible somebody is the employer or the rich man, upon whom, therefore, what of bitterness remains is apt to be concentrated. The Government has ceased to be a buffer between the poor and the rich, and the hatred, when it exists, falls on the latter, unstrained through any resisting medium. They are regarded not as part of an oppressive system which may be lifted off, but as individual enemies, who either deserve punishment, or at least would be the better for a little correcting terror. The Labour War in America last year showed that this temper existed in large classes of the population, it breaks out constantly in "Socialist" meetings in Germany, and it has been perceptible throughout the recent Lancashire riots, which, according to many witnesses, have only been terminated—or rather brought to a pause—by the presence of military force. There is evidence in many of these ryots of downright hatred felt against the comfortable, merely because they are comfortable, when so many are in discomfort, and a savage delight in destroying their comfort, which is outside the regular course of a trade dispute. The people seem to feel that their poverty, even though momentary, is an oppression, and that the Magistrates who call in soldiers are maintaining not order, but tyranny. This was undoubtedly the feeling at Pittsburgh, when property-owners were attacked last year not as employers, but as rich men; and there are not wanting signs of the same temper in Lancashire, developed, no doubt, by a trade dispute, but not entirely produced by it. The bitterness felt by small tradesmen against the big associations called "Stores"—a bitterness of which we could give many half-grim, half-comic illustrations—is positively savage, and there is a distinct increase everywhere in unfairness on the subject of discharge. Your employés of all kinds discharge you without the smallest scruple for any reason or from mere caprice; but if you discharge them, it is a reprehensible injustice, for which you deserve and obtain a degree of hatred, varying with temperament, but always more or less bitter. You Have, and they Have-not, and therefore your obligations to them are entirely different from theirs to you. We question, too, whether class-hatred has declined among agricultural labourers. On the contrary, we should say that it had increased; that whereas they formerly accepted suffering when they suffered as part of the order of things, like hail or floods, they now attribute the suffering distinctly to individuals, and detest them accordingly.

We are not attempting to dogmatise on an extremely difficult question, on which, as we frankly admit, certainty can only rest with the inarticulate classes, and shall be only too rejoiced to be convicted on evidence of error; but we dread optimist views on this subject, as leading to a relaxation of efforts, and can see reasons why great bitterness should still exist. Cultivation is extending rapidly downwards, and as it extends, there can be no doubt that the poor will feel more and more the comparative insecurity of their position, and fret more and more under the sense of social inequalities. The tendency of our time, as we have pointed out so often, is to make money powerful, and especially powerful in securing some of the true blessings of life,—health, leisure, pleasant occupation, and above all, security. The poor, with their new knowledge, begin to perceive that; and perceiving it, to resent the fact that while other inequalities are disappearing, this inequality threatens to become greater than ever. It is easy to say rich and poor have equal pains, but the rich man need not work when he is in grief, he is not crushed by sickness, and the evils of old age are not to him aggravated by the poverty which with the poor so often accompanies it. Above all, he is not tormented as a poor man is by the sense of insecurity, by the feeling that he may be discharged to-morrow, or may be called upon by sense of self-respect to discharge himself, and may then have no refuge but the workhouse. It is said that in the North, at least, the poor do not feel this, for if they did, they would save, but that is not altogether an accurate statement. It is quite possible, as professional men well know, for the sense of insecurity to be very keen and painful without producing much economy, especially were economy only results in the saving of apparently minute sums, which the man who saves them hardly thinks will do him any good. That an anxiety of this kind is very general is proved by the very great influence which a promise of pension always exercises; and where its exists, there the sense of dependence must exist too, and dependence, in an age like ours, when social [illegible] rapidly produces [illegible] which, when the crisis arrives and the employé either is, or seems to himself to be, harshly thrown out of work by the employer, develops into an acrid spirit of revenge. A larger proportion of all incendiary fires in England are caused by discharged "hands" of one kind or another, and the extraordinary case in which Lord Howard of Glossop, one of the most benevolent men in England, recently sought protection for his life against a gardener out of employ, is, in a less extreme form, of frequent occurrence. There is, we fear, an idea among the people that although they have no right to charity, they have a right to employment, if they will work, and at rates to be settled in great measure by themselves. The upper class, when they depend on salaries, have just the same feeling, only where they spend their irritation on Providence, or on the Government, or on "society," or on themselves, the poor concentrate it directly on the employers, or the rich at large. Why should the employers inflict without suffering such misery, and why should not all classes share? The high, or at all events higher, wages previously enjoyed only sharpen the pinch, by making the fall so much greater, both in reality and in its effect on the imagination. Well-to-do men constantly in such circumstances commit suicide; and despair, when felt by a crowd, easily and quickly changes into rage. We see nothing in all the changes of late years to diminish the pang of poverty, and much to increase the fear of it, and the hatred which the individual who has caused it, however unjustly, provokes. We suspect that of late years, instead of diminishing, it has increased, developing in a few intense thrift, but in the many a malignant dislike of those removed from this source of suffering akin to the dislike born of envy and suffering which the deformed occasionally feel for the straight. It is a lamentable passion, but it is a strong one, and before it is spent, it will have altered, or at least affected, many institutions throughout the world. The root of socialism, communism, and revolts against political economy, is mainly this,—a dim sense that while so many inequalities have been removed, the inequality between poverty, however temporary, and comfort was never so immense. The temporary character of the poverty is no palliative, but only deepens the sense of wrong. 'Why should a month of illness destroy me, when it destroys nobody else?'

A LUSUS NATURÆ.—We have in our [illegible] *lusus naturæ* in the shape of a 'veritable [illegible].' This wonderful man has neither hands nor legs, [illegible] perly he has nothing below the elbow and the [illegible] He is being carried from place to place on a [illegible] a Turk, but he pretends to know twenty-five [illegible] He has travelled throughout Europe, Egypt, Persia, Cabool, India, and China. What is mo[illegible] tal is that he is a draftsman, and draws with [illegible]—*Bengal Times*.

THE CAUSES AND STATISTICS OF SUICIDE IN INDIA.

At an Ordinary Meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association held at the Town Hall on the 13th June, Mr. H. Beverley, Vice-President, took the Chair. Dr. K. McLeod read his paper on "The Causes and Statistics of Suicide in India." The following is an abstract of the interesting paper:—

After some general observations on the uniformity of recurrence of social phenomena, and the remarkable manner in which the number of suicides occurring in any community was repeated in equal successive periods of time with very slight variation, the lecturer proceeded to describe the nature and extent of the statistics which he had collected, and to state the sources from which they were obtained. Five years—1872-76—had been selected as a convenient period for present illustration and future reference. The statistics had been mainly drawn from the results of mortuary registration as compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner, and a large amount of information had been obtained in response to special applications from Police and Sanitary Officers. Complete returns of the number of suicides registered yearly throughout British India (with a few unimportant exceptions) for the period 1872-76, had thus been obtained, in which the number was also indicated. These had been systematically tabulated, the ratios per million of population (male and female) calculated, means and averages shown for the quinquennial, and the proportion of suicides among males and females demonstrated. Using 100 males as a standard, the statistics, if judged by the general death rate, were probably far from perfect; but they were less likely to be imperfect in regard to such a striking mode of death as this, and such as they were they were the best, the only figures obtainable. Even admitting their imperfection, some inferences could, without much doubt, be fairly drawn from them, and they would serve as a basis of comparison for similar compilations in future.

The general conclusion derivable from the tables were—

1. That the rates of suicidal deaths vary greatly in different presidencies and provinces. They are shown to be as follows:—Punjab 12·7 per million of population; Bengal, 31·3; N. W. Provinces 48·2; Bombay, 49·0; Oudh 51·4; Madras 65·6; Central provinces, 79·5; the rate in England and Wales being 66·2.

2. That whatever the rate of any province or presidency whether high or low, in any year, or on the average, it was closely maintained and repeated in the series.

3. That in every province or presidency certain districts indicated high rates, and other districts low rates: and that these high or low rates were maintained and repeated from year to year. Five districts exhibiting abnormally high rates were tabulated in each case. In Bengal the districts of Puri, Kattack, Nuddea, Patna and Gya, were found to record the highest rates, namely 100·7, 85·2, 71 56·7 and 49·5.

4. That towns give higher suicidal rates than district areas. Thus the rate of London is 82·8 against 66·2 for all England; of Calcutta 77·6 against 31·3 for the province (probably an under estimate); and the town of Madras 94·0 against 65·6 for the presidency, and the town of Bombay 91·0 against 49·0 for the presidency. Smaller towns were found to give similar results as compared with rural areas.

5. That, throughout India, the number of suicidal deaths is higher among females than among males, the reverse being the case in England; the proportion in England being 100 male suicides to 33·2 female: the mean proportion in India was about 100 males to 150 females. This result is contrary to all experience of vital statistics in India, which show a universal tendency to understate facts as affecting females. The truth of the result is strengthened by this consideration, and further confirmed by the fact that localities which give habitually high rates of suicide also render higher proportions of female suicides. The special attention of the Association was invited to this remarkable statistical fact, of the greater proneness of females in India to commit suicide.

6. Facts relating to age, caste, and other social conditions were not attainable, but some figures were cited which rendered it probable that self-destruction was committed at an earlier age in India than in England, more particularly by females, and that the practice was more rife among Hindoos than Mahomedans.

7. As regards the method by which suicides was committed, it was shown that there varied in different provinces and places. They were reducible to five categories:—gun shot, wounding, and poisoning, hanging and drowning. The two former methods are shown to be much less common than in England, and the proportions of the last three varied. Thus in Calcutta poisoning and hanging accounted for 44·2 and 41·3 per cent. of the cases, hanging being more common among females. In Lower Bengal and Orissa hanging was the prevalent method adopted, and in Behar opium poisoning. In certain parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh opium poisoning was also shown to be a very common means of self destruction, more particularly in districts where opium was grown. In the Punjab, hanging still maintained its place as the most common method, but drowning gave a higher figure more particularly among females. In the Madras and Bombay presidencies drowning accounted for the majority of cases (65·2 and 61·7 per cent.), and was more resorted to by women than men, hanging being preferred by them. Violent methods (gun shot and wounding) are everywhere more frequently adopted by males than females. Detailed tables were given in illustration of these facts. The principles underlying the suicidal customs of different places were shown to be suggestive, imitation and opportunity, fashion and tradition, ruling in this as in other social matters in India.

The lecturer then proceeded to review the causes of suicide in India. Among physical causes, season was shown to possess a marked influence, the majority of suicides occurring in the hot weather. Famine and physical suffering caused by disease were shown to be frequent determinants to self-destruction, more especially painful conditions of the abdominal viscera caused by bad food, worms, &c. The practice of *samajh* or leper burial was referred to as one which favoured the popular prejudice that there were circumstances of life in which it was legitimate or laudable to commit self-destruction. Insanity was shown to have no special influence in India, nor the use of intoxicants, unless the habitual use of opium as a nervine suggested its use as an agent of self-destruction. This was shown to be [illegible] the fact that in China where suicide is very common, opium is the principal means adopted. The influences of religion were next touched upon. It was shown that religion exercised two opposite effects,—a deterrent effect due to the act of deprivation of life being reckoned a sin entailing future miseries, and an adjuvent effect due to the feelings of asceticism and sacrifice which were apt in debased states of religion to encourage self-torture or even self-murder. Self-mutilation and immolation had been practised in India under religious influences *in connection*, for example, with the rites of the *Churrack poojah* and the *Rath poojah*, and the practices of the drowning at Benares, and *Suttee*, if they were not held as ordained by religion, were at any rate sanctioned and approved by priests. These practices undoubtedly encouraged a suicidal idea which was apt to survive the practices themselves, now happily matter of history. The worship of sanguinary deities was also proved to stimulate this propensity. The question of the influence of law over suicide was next considered. Particular forms of self-mutilation and murder had certainly been put down by law, and this tended to diminish the suidical propensity. The Penal Code contained provisions for the punishment of attempts to commit suicide and of aiding and abetting the act. The police were vigorously applying these sections in Bengal, but it was doubtful whether the would-be suicide took much count of legal penalties or social depreciation when about to essay self-destruction. Laws were shown to have some influence in forming public sentiment, and the clauses of the Penal Code might do good in this way. The lecturer thought that some restriction ought to be placed on the sale of poisons.

Local influences were next briefly discussed. Suicides from revengeful motives were shown to be common in all oriental countries. Brahmins used to mutilate themselves and kill their female relatives under a feeling of this kind, and the tendency to throw the responsibility of self-murder on the person who furnished the provocation to it was not extinct. *Suttee*, or the burning or burial of widows, had been put down by law, but the suttee feeling no doubt survived in this country and partly accounted for the special proneness of women, a large proportion of whom were widows, to kill themselves. The low social status of women in India was next referred to. Common depreciation was apt to engender a feeling of self-depreciation which was the initial stage of self-destruction. A too rigid application of caste rules was also alleged to be a frequent cause of suicide. Domestic influences, quarrels, jealousies, grief, shame, neglect, ill-usage, &c., were the generally ascribed immediate motives to self-destruction; but it was doubtful, the lecturer contended, how far these motives, very often paltry and inadequate, were responsible for the deed, which must be held to be due rather to the more general social influences which had been enumerated. In conclusion, the lines on which the question of remedying the various social weaknesses culminating in a suicidal propensity and custom lay were, the lecturer thought, these, namely—

1. Efforts to improve the value of life.
2. To purify and refine the religious and moral sense.
3. To educate the intellect and enhance the usefulness of existence, so that it may become a settled conviction that the very worst solution of the problem of life is its destruction; and
4. Specially and prominently, to raise the social value and status of woman by education, by a judicious cultivation of the intellect and by a gradual social emancipation, as she becomes more and more fitted by these means to assume a more independent and substantial place in the social organization."

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SECTION 8.

Miscellaneous.

34. State as nearly as practicable the proportion that the whole number of persons that were in receipt of relief in any form in your district on a selected day, or on the average of some week, when the recent famine was at its height, bears to the whole population. Of the whole number so receiving relief, what were the proportions under the following heads:—

1. On relief works—Adult males, adult females and children.
2. Artisans specially employed (if any) as such—Adult males, adult females and children.
3. In poor-houses (resident)—Adult males, adult females and children.
4. Relieved non-resident (para. 30)—Adult males, adult females and children.
5. Relieved in villages (para. 31)—Adult males, adult females and children.
6. Others, not resident—Adult males, adult females and children.

35. Has Government ever attempted to organise emigration, permanent or temporary, from districts suffering from famine to other parts of India or foreign countries as a relief measure? If so with what success? Under what circumstances could any such emigration be organised or encouraged? To what extent has emigration been resorted to by the people voluntarily? Have any gone beyond sea? have any permanently gone off to settle in other parts of India? How many [approximately] left their district on a temporary expedition to search for food or employment elsewhere during the recent famine? Did they go alone or with all the members of the family, and with their cattle and property? Where did they go to, and were their hopes of alleviating their distress realised? How many [approximately] have not come back, and how many are supposed to have died?

36. If famine-stricken people begin to emigrate to a part where it is known they would not find things better than in the country they left, or if they wander aimlessly from their homes, settling nowhere, should steps be taken to stop this, and how? Would you employ the police under any circumstances to turn them back, or to compel them to go to relief-works or poor-houses? or would you let them learn by their own experience? If they crowd into a town, say the head-quarters of the district or the province, would you do anything to stop them on the way or to prevent their begging and straggling about the town when they get there? Refer to para. 25 in answering this [illegible]

37. Is it a recognised feature of the revenue administration in your district to give relief [illegible] of the demand for land [illegible] the crops fail? If there [illegible] losses in bad years? Is it assumed [illegible] margin of profit is left to the landholder [illegible] regular payment of the revenue under all vicissitudes of season, or only in the ordinary fluctuations that occur, excluding seasons of extreme drought? What is the practical state of the case? How far is it found to be possible to collect the land revenue in a year when the crops have totally failed, without pressing unduly on the land-owners? What amount of failure of crops is held to justify what amount of leniency in collection? Where the occupier of land pays rent to a landlord, how is the payment of such rent affected by failure of crops, and to what extent does the remission or suspension of land revenue lead to corresponding treatment of rent? What are the arguments in favour of giving relief in the form of remission or suspension respectively? To what extent has it been customary in actual practice in your district or province to remit or to suspend in such cases? Up to what limits do you consider that it is practicable to recover in future years the postponed demand of bad years, or does suspension practically mean remission in all but a few cases?

38. Is the duty of searching out distress in time of famine in the villages and the peoples' homes one that properly belongs to Government, or is it sufficient for Government to offer means of obtaining relief, and to expect that the famine-stricken will come of themselves and make use of those means? If it is proper to depute special officers to inspect villages and urge the people to accept the relief offered, what steps do you consider necessary for strengthening the ordinary district staff and enabling them to carry out this duty? What class of officers should be selected for such duties, and what areas assigned to them? May these officers best be servants of Government, or should they be taken from the non-official class? What should be their precise duties, and what supervision should be provided to see that they carry out those duties? At what period may it become expedient to organize such an extra famine establishment? To what extent, and under what general circumstances, has there been any tendency on the part of the people in distress to reject measures of relief offered to them? Where determined disinclination has been shown by any portion of the population to leave their villages and go to relief-works or poor-houses, what has been the probable cause of such a state of things? Can it be traced to improper arrangements for the reception of applicants for relief, or for admitting them to employment on works, to an insufficient allowance of food, or to wages, or to any such causes? Can any other causes be named which may have conduced to the disinclination to seek relief, such as physical prostration, or habitual want of confidence in officials, &c.?

39. Did you in the recent famine lay in any stores of Government grain for the purpose of feeding labourers or inmates of poor-houses? Was anything done to stimulate trade by offering advances of money, or any kind of assistance or bonus to merchants? Did the Government purchase grain, import it and sell it again to the general public with the object of keeping the local markets supplied? If any such measures were taken state the circumstances under which the transactions occurred, the reasons which led you and your superior officers to think them necessary, the manner in which grain was purchased and imported, the quantity, cost and price at which it was disposed of, and the monetary gain or loss realised; or the nature of the advance or bonus given to traders: whether it checked private imports; also the general effect of the whole transaction. If you did not take such step, do you now consider that it would have been better to do so? If you did it, or it was done, do you think any error was committed in so acting? And generally what are the conditions under which such measures are proper and necessary?

40. Do you consider that the events of the last famine have shown that the system of civil administration in your district is strong enough to bear the unusual strain laid upon it, or that any defects have been discovered which might be obviated? Is the area of your district too large for one man to supervise, or of a convenient size? Are your official relations with the officers of the Public Works Department in your district such as are most conducive to the carrying on of relief-work? What staff of civil officers have you to carry out your orders, and what duties and responsibilities attach to each? Is that staff of the proper strength and organized in the best possible way, or can you suggest any improvements? Have your native subordinates as a class shown energy, capacity, humanity, and physical activity in carrying out relief measures, or have they been wanting in these qualities? Give a general outline of the manner in which the relief operations in your district were conducted. To what extent did your control go, to what extent was there local independence of action? How was the chain of responsibility maintained between the superior and subordinate officers? How far were you yourself controlled in the relief administration [illegible] on your own discretion?

41. Through what channels have orders relating to famine relief reached you from the Government? If references were sent by you, and orders received by you from the Government or its representative in the Famine Department direct, state whether you think that course operated well, whether the necessary business was rapidly conducted with consistency and precision, and with due attention to the exigencies of special circumstances and localities, &c.? Do you thing this course best, or that the work would have been more effectually done had there been an official (whether Commissioner or Member of the Revenue Board, or by whatever name called) who should have been in administrative charge of a group of districts, and would thus have become acquainted with their wants and circumstances by personal inspection? If, on the other hand, you received the orders of the head of the Government through any intermediate authority, state if, in your opinion, there were any disadvantages attaching to this course such as weakening the sense of personal responsibility in the local executive officers, delay in replying to references, or want of uniformity of method in different parts of the provinces, and so forth?

42. Under what financial control were the operations placed as to the supply of funds and authority to spend money, or sanction and commence works? State generally the system adopted and what you think of it? Mention if any irregularities or frauds took place in the application of money or were supposed to have taken place, and how and to what extent? Is it anywhere currently reported that any persons of any class engaged in the relief operations have become subsequently enriched, or is there reason to think that peculation or malversation were rare and exceptional? Were sufficient means available for checking the expenditure and rendering and auditing the accounts? How was this part of the operations conducted and with what general results has the whole of the [illegible] been satisfactoring accounted for or not; and if [illegible] deficiences have arisen and in what manner, and how have they been dealt with?

43. What do you consider the proper field for private charity in the beginning at the height and in the decline of a famine? To what objects should it be applied and through what channels? Should the funds be expended by Government servants who are also at the same time carrying out relief measure? Should they be expended in saving life and giving flood? or should that be left entirely to Government and the charitable funds confined to other objects, such as setting people up again in their pre-famine position, starting them again with a little capital, and thus assisting them with appurtenances which though not luxuries, are not absolute necessities of life.

44. What has the effect of famine been in your experience on the subsequent condition of a district. Where villages were deserted, have they been permanently depopulated, or has the population returned to them. Has much land been thrown out of cultivation, and for how long has this decrease in the cultivated area continued? Has it been due to want of cultivators, of plough bullocks, or of capital and of seed grain?

45. In the case of the recent famine what effect such as those just referred to have been produced. How many villages have been deserted, how many have been seriously affected: what is the reduction in the area under cultivation now compared with what it was two years ago? How many holdings have been abandoned? Have the landlords, or ryots with whom the settlements are made, been permanently impoverished in a serious degree? Is there any reason to anticipate increased difficulty in realizing rents or land-revenue for the next few years by reason of the recent pressure, if the seasons are favourable? What proportions of landlords or ryots are likely to be dispossessed of their holdings through the action of the Revenue or Civil Courts, as a consequence of distress produced by the famine? Has the agricultural population which has no beneficial interest in the land, suffered more in proportion than other classes?

CHAPTER IV.

FAMINE PREVENTION.

Preparation of schemes of work for future use.

1. After 1868 the Government of India gave instructions that schemes of works should be prepared, suitable for execution in the event of famine. Were such schemes ever prepared? If so, have they been found of practical use during the recent pressure?

2. Do there appear to be any difficulties in the way of keeping up such schemes in a form which will be really useful in the future?

3. What classes of works would be included in them? Would the works differ in character from the ordinary works of utility brought forward for execution from time to time? And, if so, how? Give a practical example of works now considered suitable to be taken up as elements of such a scheme in two or three districts, if possible.

4. Should the works in such a scheme be looked on as immediately available for giving employment as relief-works at the discretion of the Local Governments, or under what circumstances might be authority of the Government of India be held to be required?

5. If severe drought calling for the employment of labour on a very large scale, and in an exceptional manner, occurs at comparatively long intervals, how will it be best practicable to arrange for suitable projects, which though suspended, must yet be fit for early execution? On whom should the responsibility of maintaining such schemes in an efficient state rest, and how could it be enforced?

6. What number of persons is likely to be thrown on relief-works in an extreme case, and how should such a scheme be framed as to indicate what portions of it should be taken up on any particular occasion in order to provide for the employment of the anticipated numbers and for the length of time required.

7. Should the works include only such as had been sanctioned for construction under the regular rules on such subjects, or would it under any circumstances be right to include in such a scheme large works to which sanction had not been given an account of their doubtful financial value, and their not being of a character that would justify their execution under ordinary circumstances? How far might there be risk of the Government being led into unprofitable expenditure in the completion of works of this sort begun under plea of famine pressure?

8. Is it probable that the amount of work executed by unskilled labour on any large work during the pressure of famine would be such that the exclusion of the expenditure on it would reduce the ultimate cost of such a work in any [illegible]

[illegible] there being no regularly prepared scheme ready really great? Is there danger, in the absence of suitable projects ready for immediate execution, of the suffering population being left without proper relief until the necessary relief-works have been prepared for execution? How far might the intelligent action of the several branches of the Public Works Department be made to supply, from among projects in course of excution, or ripe for it, what was requisite? Could this end be sufficiently secured by distinctly making the Public Works Department responsible for bringing forward suitable works whenever pressure from scarcity arose; and, so far as was necessary and practicable, setting aside or postponing the ordinary work not suitable for relief purposes?

11. Has there been practical difficulty in finding suitable relief works during the recent pressure? If so, where and how? Make any suggestions on the subject of providing relief works which may aid in meeting the difficulties that are found to arise in practice.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

12. What is the capital expended to date in the construction of the principal canals in your [illegible] what the yearly interest on that capital? What is the annual cost of maintenance? What is the present acreage irrigated? From this calculate the several corresponding rates per acre. What is the average local value per acre of the chief crops raised by irrigation from these canals? What is the difference between this and the average value of such crops raised without irrigation?

13. What is the amount per acre paid for the use of water for the chief crops by the occupier in the shape of water-rate? What is the ordinary increased rent on irrigated over unirrigated land? What is paid by the proprietor per acre in the shape of land revenue or owner's rate? Is there any reason why a proprietor, whether paying land revenue or not, the yearly value of whose lands is increased by irrigation from canals constructed and maintained at the public cost, should not contribute to the State in return for the advantage he thus obtains? What seems to be the best way of obtaining such a contribution from him; first, where the land revenue is liable to revision; secondly, where it has been permanently settled; and thirdly, where the land is not charged with revenue?

14. In what way, and under what law, are the canal dues recovered in your district? Has there been found to be any difficulty in applying the law in any particular, and if so, how? And what better system can be suggested? It is commonly said that water is used in too lavish a manner by agriculturists when the charge is made on the irrigated area, or otherwise than by the quantity supplied. Is this the case, and what remedies can be applied? Will raising the water-rate have the effect of preventing this? To what extent is this likely to have a tendency to throw the poorer crops out of cultivation, or to confine irrigation to the more paying crops? Is water charged for by quantity and can this be done? Is it ever charged for on a contract system, a whole village or the proprietors or cultivators of a certain portion of the village lands paying a lump sum periodically for the water supplied to those lands through a given aperture? Is this system a good one? What are the difficulties attending it? Where it is adopted, what arrangement is made for distributing the water among the cultivators? Have complaints practically arisen where the system has been in force, and how could they best be guarded against? Does there appear to be any objection to making such a system of contract compulsory where the general advantage of the cultivating community calls for increased economy in the use of a limited supply of water?

15. Having reference to the margin of profit on irrigated crops commonly left to a cultivator after payment of the existing water-rates, could these rates be increased without trenching unduly on that margin of profit? How would raising the water-rates operate on a cultivator under a lease, and how on the revenue-paying proprietor if it took place during the currency of the lease or settlement respectively?

16. How are the statistics of irrigation recorded, and are revenue reports of the chief irrigation works prepared by the canal administration, and in what form? Do you think them necessary? To what extent do you think the record of such statistics valuable or necessary for the proper administration of irrigation works? To what degree of detail may the record usefully go, and how may the facts be best collected and recorded?

17. What evidence is there as to any mischief being caused by canal irrigation, such as by increasing sickness or injury to the land by raising the water-level, or production of efflorescent surface salts, &c.? To what extent has drainage accompanied, or ought drainage to accompany canal irrigation? Has the provision of needful drainage been neglected? Is additional drainage needed to meet the effect of the increased quantity of water thrown on the surface [illegible] by canals, channels, water-courses &c.

18. Has canal irrigation anywhere been combined with attempts to improve soils previously unfit for cultivation from the presence of noxious salts?

19. What has been the general effect of continued canal irrigation on the character of the cultivation? Has the irrigated area of the poor grains which supply the chief part of the food of the people been gradually diminished, and has the area of the better crops been increased? If the area of poorer crops has been reduced, is this due to conditions of soil or position of lands and difficulties of access from the water-supply, or to the relative profits in the one case being greater than in the other? State the general facts as to the changes in the areas irrigated during the last 10 or 12 years, and make any comments that seem desirable. Is there reason to suppose that prolonged irrigation damages the land under any circumstances? Is there any evidence of a reduced production?

20. Under what conditions is an inundation canal, giving water only during the rainy season, found to be useful? To what extent is it probable that such irrigation could be usefully attempted in the North-Western Provinces, or elsewhere where not now applied, and where a water-supply is available? How far would such irrigation be useful for rabbi or kharif cultivation? How far may wells be depended on to supplement the deficiencies of supply in such a canal during the dry season?

21. What is the system of canal administration? Who is responsible for distributing the water and for collecting the dues? May the functions of the Engineer in charge of the works and the technical business of the water supply, [illegible] the officer responsible for seeing that the [illegible] water is distributed [illegible] to the land that most requires it, and [illegible] the extension of irrigation and the realization of the canal revenues and their due assessment and increase be best combined, or should they be kept separate? State the reasons for your opinions.

22. What system actually prevails in your Province, and if you think [illegible] of improvement, say how. Do you [illegible] special canal law necessary to admit of [illegible] administration? And have you such law, and is it [illegible]

23. Where has the extension [illegible] of canal water been [illegible] slow? What has been the nature of the obstacles and how can they best be avoided or removed? [illegible] in an unsatisfactory condition in these respects, and can any sufficient explanation be given of the want of progress? This question would specially apply to the Orissa canals, and to the works of the Madras Irrigation Company with reference to which last see question No. 30. Have any of your canals practically reached the state in which any further extension is not likely, or is likely to be small? Say how far this is the case in each. Are difficulties met with in preparing land for irrigation for the first time, in the way of sub-dividing fields or levelling the surface or formation of water-courses which require more time and money than can be supplied by a limited population otherwise than slowly? If such difficulties are met with, how may they best be removed? Does the existing system provide sufficiently for making advances to cultivators to adapt their land to irrigation, and if not what changes are desirable? Does shortness of supply during the hot season materially affect progress of canal irrigation?

24. Where the financial prospects of projected irrigation works are not such as to appear to justify the outlay of public money on them in the expectation of the income being at an early date sufficient to cover all the expenses including the charge of interest on capital outlay, do you think that a special rate to make good the deficiency might properly be charged on the district for the benefit of which the works are designed, or on the land that would be protected, and if so, under what conditions? If not, what are your objections? How would you meet the case put in this question if not by some such special rate? Is it more equitable to place a compulsory charge on other districts which can probably derive no advantage from the works, or only on the districts or lands that can benefit? If the protection to be given, by such works to particular districts is deemed of great importance under conditions such as have been above stated, what course do you think should be taken having regard to the necessity for protecting the general finances of the country?

25. Have any customary claims or prescriptive rights in the use of water from tanks or canals or water-courses grown up in your district? What is their nature and history? Have they led to inconvenience in respect to the general utility of such works to the agricultural community that might benefit by them? Would it, in any case that you know, be desirable to buy out such rights as exist, and to prevent the accretion of others? Have such claims or rights to the use of the water in the upper parts of rivers obstructed the application of the water in the lower parts to purposes of irrigation? or *vice versa*? If this has happened in any case, could any remedy be applied which would be equitable? How should disputes on such points be settled? In cases in which the action of the ordinary courts would be impossible or inapplicable, what principles should govern decisions in such disputes?

26. If anywhere it be found that the tanks, &c., are so small and numerous that Government cannot practically carry out their supervision and maintenance, would it be expedient that steps should be taken for imposing on the cultivators or proprietors who benefit by the water, the duty of carrying out all necessary repairs or works for securing the irrigation in an efficient condition? Do you think this principle should apply to all tanks, great and small alike? Might the obligation equitably be held to attach without any corresponding relief being given, or should any privileges [such as lowered rent] be conceded to the ryots, if they are charged with the duty of repair? To what extent should the liability go, whether only to minor works not requiring engineering skill, or to all work? How could such a duty be best enforced, and any neglect of repairs checked at its inception? and what penalties should be legalised to punish such neglect when it does occur? Is there any local or other fund from which to pay for such work if it consisted of more than ordinary earth-work? Could such a fund, in case of need, be established?

27. How far do obligations rest on zemindars or other superior landholders to maintain tanks or other irrigation works? [illegible]

28. What are the rules made [illegible] No. VII of 1865? Give a statement [illegible] this Act has been applied, and what [illegible] by means of it? Give an illustration of the cases in which exemptions are granted under Section 4 of the Act. What is the nature of the receipts entered in the Miscellaneous Land Revenue under the head "Cess for repair of tanks"?

29. How has the distribution of water been fixed where the supply is less than the demand? Do customary or other established rights interfere with the extension of irrigation from any Government canal, and if so where and to what extent, and what remedy should be applied? Is it the duty of anyone to see that the available water is made use of to the best possible advantage for the community as a whole, and on whom does the duty fall? Is there any difference in the system of supplying canal water to lands under ryotwari settlement and under zemindari settlement, where the two exist, and what is it?

30. It there any special difficulty introduced into the spread of irrigation by the intervention of the agency of a company in the management of a canal, and how could such difficulties be best overcome?

31. In reckoning the returns obtained from the outlay on canals or [illegible] them under the existing system of accounts? [illegible] separate water-rates are charged on the cultivators is the indirect profit obtained by the increase of land revenue properly taken into account? Where there has been no distinction made in the payment to Government between the charge made as land revenue and that for the supply of water, is the canal revenue fairly estimated at present, and if not, how do you think it would be best reckoned?

C. BERNARD,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Terrible sufferings in the Australian bush.—Mr. Keys, a butcher of Quirindi, having purchased a number of sheep, went in company with Mr. O'Brien to bring the sheep into town. They arrived in the neighbourhood of the selection, and found that a fence had been erected across the old track. Keys, whose horse went over the fence, proceeded towards his destination; O'Brien, unable to get his horse over, followed the line by the fence up the mountain for about a mile. He then gave up the idea of getting round the fence, made an opening by strapping the wires together, and led his horse over. Seeking to return to the plain, he proceeded about 500 yards, when he fell about 6ft. over a hedge, and for fear of a further accident he resolved to remain there for the night. In a short time, however, he thought it better to make for the level country in search of some hospitable roof. But within five or six yards of where he first fell he stumbled down a precipice 30 ft. deep, and was helpless. Nothing more was known of him for three days afterwards, when he was found by a shepherd in the employ of Mr. Binnie lying at the foot of the precipice, his left hip and thigh broken, and perishing from thirst and hunger. Throughout the heavy rains of Sunday, and the cold nights that intervened, the wretched man had been in that condition, enduring excruciating pain and all the miseries of privation and exposure. For those three long days he did his best to crawl up and down the rocks, traversing a measured distance of 200 yards; pushing his injured limb before him with the aid of his hands and some sticks, and on one occasion forcing his way under the fallen limb of a sapling only a foot or so from the ground. On the way he rolled half across a nest of large soldier ants, and being unable to free himself from them the brutes swarmed over and stung him severely. The only approach to moisture obtained all the while was the juice from a few handfulls of grass which were found and eaten; the agonies of a burning and unslacked thirst at length leading to this as the only resource open. Considering the circumstances of the accident, and the fact that during the whole of Sunday, and afterwards, heavy unceasing rain fell it is a marvel that death did not end his sufferings. As a final effort the victim had to set to work at the foot of an overhanging rock to excavate a large hole in the sand, and succeeded in removing almost sufficient to roll in, intending, as he says, to use it for a grave, and so to protect himself from the birds, which in great numbers already hovered about him, as though eager for the prey. As soon as possible after discovery his position was made known to Mr. Berry, who with a horse and cart, brought provisions and the necessary conveniences for his removal. So distressing were his sufferings, however, that he could not bear removal in a cart, and a message had to be despatched to Walhollow for a sofa and four men to effect this more easily. When waiting for these to be brought, the famished sufferer seemed to forget his tortures in the desire to appease his appetite, and having been gradually revived by stimulants, ate and drank with the greatest avidity anything that was provided. Splints were improvised, and the injured limb was bound as well as circumstances allowed by his hospitable entertainers. Subsequently Dr. Knowles was called in, when the necessary surgical attentions were secured, [illegible] will be attended with [illegible]—*The Maitland Times.*

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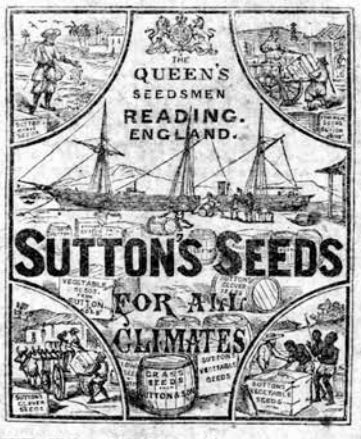
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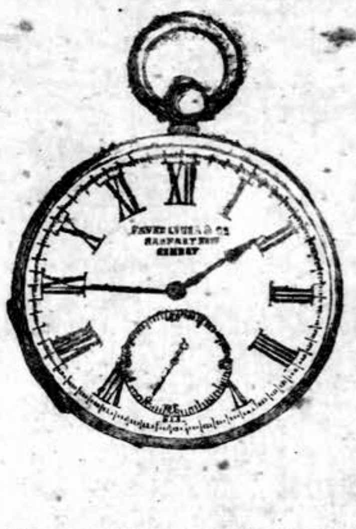

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Mr. D. M. begs to [illegible] fully invites trial o[illegible]

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REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,252—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

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SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1878. Agents s.s. Henry Bolckow.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manuf[illegible]
Providence, Rh[illegible]

UNSURPASSE[illegible] AFFE[illegible]

IT is [illegible]

And [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	[illegible]	500	[illegible] Woolcott	8th July.
KASHGAR	[illegible]	450	E. J. Baker	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 case of claret.
A quantity of champagne in quarts and pints.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
19 cases colored prints.
2 bales grey madapollams.

On account and at the risk of Treebhovundass Veerjee.

A R K & Co. C } 98/102—5 cases A Hollows Ivory.
Ex. s.s. "Mongolia."

On account and at the risk of Mahomedjee Hajee Adumjee.

A R K & Co. C } 93/97—5 cases A Hollows Ivory.
Ex. s.s. "Tehran."

A R K & Co. C } 103/104—2 cases B Hollows Ivory.
Ex. s.s. "Mongolia."

AUCTION SALE of Baling Presses, Copper Heating Apparatus, Pumps, Scrap Iron, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla.

A number of screw presses, suitable for Baling purposes.
Copper heating apparatus.
Two large copper vats.
4 inch centrifugal pumps.
Large double barrelled pump.
Quantity of scrap iron, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd July 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz. Rs.	18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6	,,	16	8
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	16	0
Sparkling White	,,	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	,, 6	do.	Pts.
Margaux	,, 15	do.	Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.	
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.	
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.	

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Geissenheim	,, 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.	
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.	
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.	

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do.	Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	,, 25	do.	Pts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do.	Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 12	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 16	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,,

HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	,, 20	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 26	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 28	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33	,,

BEER :—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	Pts.
Norwegian Beer	,,	Qts.
Kreuznacher Export Beer	,, 5-8	Qts.

LIQUEUR :—

Maraschino di Zara	,, 36	do. large bot
Do. do.	,, 38	per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE :—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the Sociaté Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35	,,
Real Eugene Clicquot	,, 20	per doz. Pts
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54	per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY :—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & C[illegible] Cognac
Do. do.
Do. do.
Boulestin & Co.
Do.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF MARY ANN LOUISA PINCENT (Widow of George Pincent) who was formerly acquainted with Mrs. ANNA BOWELL, of Chelsea, will apply to Mr. GEORGE BADHAM, Solicitor, 3, Salters Hall Court, Cannon Street, London, she will hear of something to her advantage.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for CONSTRUCTING MASONRY WALLS round the SITES of the TODDY DISTILLERIES at CHOWPATTY and DADUR.

Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen and other particulars learnt on application to the undersigned during office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tenders for Constructing Masonry Walls," to be delivered at the office of the undersigned not later than 2 p. m., on FRIDAY, the 5th instant.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay on the part of the Tenderer to sign the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st July 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN addition to the business already advertised to be brought forward at the QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on the 11th instant, the following will be laid before the meeting :—

12. Letter from Muncherjee Nowrojee Bannajee, Esquire, dated 1st July 1878, giving notice that he will ask the Commissioner—1st. Whether any correspondence has passed between [illegible] an Overbridge in Nesbit Lane. 2nd. Whether any steps have been taken to connect the new Frere Road with DeLima Street at Mazagon. 3rd. Whether steps have been taken for the immediate construction of the Mazagon Bridge.

13. Consideration of the subject of the occupation of ground in the Victoria Gardens encroached upon by the Fakeer.

14. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. Hoosein Noor Mahomed for permission to open a private market at Parell.

15. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 4·44 square yards of ground to Mr. Vullubjee Poonjabhoy, situated at House No. 40, Bhendy Bazaar Road, at Rs. 25 per square yard. Ditto to the sale of 38·88 square yards of ground to Mr. Hukeemjee Khanbhoy, situated at No. 22, Pathan Street, at Rs. 4 per square yard.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd July 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PANDOO SUMBHAJEE MORAY, Bhundaree, and RAGHOBA DHONDOJEE WAGHMARRAY, Agree, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, (respectively the Mortgagor and Mortgagee of the undermentioned premises,) have contracted to SELL the undermentioned premises to THACOORDASS JUGJEEVUDASS, Khutree, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant. ALL PERSONS having any manner of claim, or claims, against the said premises, or any part or portion thereof, are hereby required to make the same known to me, at my Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from date hereof, after which the said sale will be completed, without regard to any such claim or claims.

All that piece, or parcel, of ground, or land, situate at Bombay, at New Town, on the Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort, within the registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Nos. 560 and 561, and under new Survey Nos. $\frac{1}{4018}$ and $\frac{2}{4018}$, in the name of the said Pandoo Sumbhajee Moray, and subject to the payment of annual ground rent of Rupees 11, quarter 1, and reas 8, to the Government of Bombay, with the two several messuages, hereditaments, dwelling houses, and premises built, and standing erected thereon, fronting towards the south of the said Bellasis Junction Road, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, for House rate, and other rates and taxes, under Nos. 16 and 17, in the name of the said Pandoo Sumbhajee Moray, bounded on the east by the property of Moorarjee Hybutrao, Talee, on the west by the property of the late Jewraj Balloo, on the north by the said Bellasis Junction Road, and on the south by the public road, called the Khandria Street, and which said premises were formerly, and are now, in the occupation of the said Pandoo Sumbhajee Moray.—Bombay, dated this 2nd day of July 1878.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted

DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
[illegible] ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

			Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts	per dozen Rs.	12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints	,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts	,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,,	,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints	,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,,	,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, contracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—The first Game is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 10th July.
W. M. TENNENT, Football Secretary.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Friday Evening Meeting will in future commence at half-past 8 o'clock. All young men are invited.

AN English ENGINEER, 20 years' experience, seeks employment. 1st Class Certificates and 1st Class Testimonials. Speaks Hindustanee. Apply X, care of this office.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

[illegible]LET, in the Fort, a COOL PRESI[illegible] [illegible]h a Drawing, Dining, Bed and Bath Rooms. [illegible] R. KOLAJI, No. 34, Meadow Street.

[illegible]NISHED, for two or three [illegible] of the best Bungalows on [illegible] *Bombay Gazette.*

[illegible]AGE, property of [illegible]NOTT.

[illegible] E. Lines [illegible] 1 lb. each [illegible] Deolali.

[illegible]WER [illegible] W.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls	each	4	4
Do. Double do. for Club use	,,	3	8
Boys do. do. [illegible] 12 to Rs.		2	0

BATS.

All Cane	each	12	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	,,	11	0
Double do.	,,	10	0
Single do.	,,	8	8
Double Whalebone	,,	10	8
Single Do.	,,	9	8
Match, best selected	,,	7	0
Do. do. for practice	,,	5	8
Presentation with silver plate	,,	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.		4	8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated	per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules		7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points		8	0
Do. Plain Ash		5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards	from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen		1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from		2	8
Scoring Sheets	per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition		0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets	Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats	each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.	Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.		9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malins.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality		11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled		14	0
Do. Balls	per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings	per set	3	8
Fives Bats	each	1	8
Fives Balls	per dozen	4	0
[illegible] best quality		10	0
Do. Presses	Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from	Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats	each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz.	Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom	each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to		4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel		6	8
Lunging Pads, best		8	0
Jackets		12	0
Single Sticks	per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards	,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do.	,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin	per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins, per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ,,	0	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ,,	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival (ex P. & O. Steamer SURAT) of a well selected and perfectly NEW STOCK of French Shirtings, Oxford Ditto, and Wove Flannels. In this Department we can guarantee ease, comfort, and a perfect and elegant fit.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts	Six for	22	8	25	0
Best Long cloth fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	28	0	32	0
Do. with Collars attached	,,	31	0	35	0
Our very best quality	,,	31	0	35	0
Do. with Collars attached	,,	34	0	38	0
Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on	,,	22	8	26	0
Best Printed French Cambric, do.	,,	30	0	34	0
The Genuine Oxford Cloth, do.	,,	36	0	40	0
The Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9	0	10	0
	Six for	52	0	58	0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts	Each	[illegible]	0	10	0
	Six for	[illegible]2	0	[illegible]	0
Spun Silk Shirts	Each	12	0	[illegible]	0
	Six for	70	0	[illegible]	0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc :—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London ; and Social Science Congress ; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received :—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says : "It is one of the most ingenious *useful* discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater [illegible]ce, and in colour is superior to White Lead."

[illegible] H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Treherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been [illegible]nder my notice."

[illegible] BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White [illegible] mix with colours White Lead destroys."

[illegible] Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

[illegible] particulars apply to

[illegible], FLETCHER AND BERDOE,
[illegible] AND 107, CANNON STREET, LONDON.
[illegible] THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
[illegible]A. W. NICOL & Co., BOMBAY
[illegible]rded free on application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, have been TRANSFERRED to No. 4, CHURCH LANE.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

COCONADA CIGARS!!! ROBERTS & Co.,

Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.

(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 [illegible] all charges at any *Indian Port.*

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 31	Rs.	3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,,	3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28	,,	3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,,	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs.	2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,,	2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,,	2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,,	2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,,	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs.	2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,,	2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,,	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs.	2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,,	1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious fineness which celebrates them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

PRICE Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, BOILED LINSEED OIL, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Price Re. 1-15-0 per gallon, in 5 Gallons Tins, or Re. 1-13 per gallon, in quantities of not less than 56 Gallons, in Casks. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Metal Mart, Byculla.

EDUCATION IN POONA.

A PRIVATE TUTOR (Lon. Univ.) is prepared to receive a FEW PUPILS (EUROPEANS ONLY) as Boarders or Day-scholars. Terms on application. Address in the first instance to B. A., Poona.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co. Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs ; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpigori, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Gamecock, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL, Devoe's best refined, marked B in diamond, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle, brass ticket on tins.

Also Jenney's and [illegible]anwell's Kerosene Oil, small screws, and American Kerosene Street Lanterns. Wholesale and retail.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF SOME OF THE LOCAL THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS FARES BETWEEN BOREE BUNDER AND BANDORA AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

SOME of the THIRD and FOURTH CLASS LOCAL FARES between Boree Bunder and Bandora and intermediate Stations will be REVISED from MONDAY, the first of July 1878.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th June 1878.

NOTICE

CLEMENT WILKINSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CLEMENT WILKINSON, formerly of [illegible] in the Bombay Presidency, [illegible] but late of No. 19, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at No. 19, Wiltshire Road aforesaid, on the 8th day of October 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 17th day of June 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before Wednesday, the 24th July 1878, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to JOHN JAMES WILKINSON and ALEXANDER PARIS, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having Property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debt or hand over such Property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of June 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nicol's building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the third day of July 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, as and from the 31st day of July 1878.

2. That [illegible] Liquidator or Liquidators [illegible] when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer and make over [illegible] Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and to be called "The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," [illegible] Rs. 72,50,000 divided into [illegible] shares of Rs. 250 each [illegible] and all the [illegible], buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property, and the business, good-will, effects, assets, rights and credits of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (but exclusive of the profits made by the said Company up to and including the 31st day of July 1878), and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant, assignment and transfer as aforesaid [illegible] shares of Rs. 500 each, and [illegible] shares of Rs. 250 each of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively, fully paid up for distribution among the Shareholders of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of each and every share in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall for each and every share held by him at the date of the said sale receive two shares of Rs. 500 and one share of Rs. 250 of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively fully paid up.

3. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

4. That the sale, grant, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to the covenant or undertaking on the part of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they and he are hereby empowered to do all acts and [illegible] comprised in section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act [illegible] [illegible] to buy the shares or share [illegible] holder dissenting in manner provided by section [illegible] of the Indian Companies' Act X, of 1866 from the foregoing resolutions.

6. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and fix his or their remuneration.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of June 1878.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July 1878, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, viz :—

1. That the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, as and from the 31st day of July 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the New Company), having a capital of Rs. 14,00,000 divided into 3,500 shares of Rs. 400 each of all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights, and credits, business and good-will of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the Old Company) exclusive nevertheless of all profits made or to be made by the said Old Company previous and up to the 31st day of July 1878, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 2,3[illegible] shares fully paid up in the said New Company, and such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Old Company so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Old Company shall receive three shares fully paid up in the said New Company for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Old Company. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said New Company of all the debts and liabilities, contracts, and obligations of the said Company as the same shall exist on the 31st day of July 1878.

3. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Old Company when appointed be authorized to purchase the interest of any shareholder dissenting under Section 176 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 either out of the cash in the hands of the Company, or said Liquidator or Liquidators, or out of the monies to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property.

5. That the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed do have all the powers given by Section 174 of the said [illegible] Companies' Act 1866.

6. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Old Company and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
[illegible] Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, [illegible] Building No. 3[illegible], [illegible] 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd July 1878.

Business here to-day has again been almost at a standstill owing to incessant rains, which, although benefitting the country greatly, are, in the meantime, stopping all transactions in either Imports or Exports in Bombay. No political telegrams have come to hand during the day. Reuter's commercial telegrams report very little change in any of the home markets. Consols and French Rentes are at their previous quotations of 96 and 113¼ respectively, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is also unchanged.

In the London Produce Markets a decline of 1s. per quarter is reported in Wheat, owing to the favourable harvest prospects throughout Europe generally, in addition to the abundant supply which we are led to expect from California. At the periodical skin sales there was a good demand for Sheep, but Goat were rather weaker. In Seeds the only noticeable alteration in quotations is a decline of 6s. per quarter in Rapeseed, both on the spot and to arrive, the tone of the Market is quiet, and that of Linseed steady.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was unchanged, and Cotton in Liverpool was dull with supplies freely offered. The sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The present dulness in the Cotton Market can only be attributed to the fear of dear money, as American prospects are unchanged. Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes ready Middling Uplands at 11½ cents. Futures are not quoted. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports during the past three years compare as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts......	2,000	2,700	3,500
Total since 1st Sept	4,194,000	3,916,800	4,065,400

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England is advised of about £75,000 for France. The market rate of discount is [illegible] altered, 3 months' Bank bills are quoted still at 2¾ per cent.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 52½d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning firmly, but owing to the tenor of Calcutta advices, where 6 months' sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 8 7-16d., and the scarcity of Bills offering in this market, rates have given way 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee, and the closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8 15-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...1s. 8½ to 13-32d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...1s. 8 13-32d. ,,

On Calcutta the rates for demand drafts are 100 1-16 to 100¼ and at 60 days' sight 99½.

Government Paper.—We do not hear of much having been done during the day; rates, however, are firm at Rs. 94⅞ for Fours, Rs. 94⅞ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 104 for Fives-and-a-half, and for the New Loan the rate here is Rs. 100¾ and in Calcutta Rs. 100¾.

The Share Market has again been very firm at a further advance in most of the Spinning and Weaving Companies of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. An advance of Rs. 10 per share has also taken place in New Colaba Land, of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings, and of Rs. 5 per share in B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's £18 shares. The advance which has taken place during the last few days in Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares is undoubtedly justified, in anticipation of a brisk up-country demand for local made yarns, which now that the rain has been so general must shortly set in.

Cotton to-day has been very quiet. The only sale reported is that of 200 bales G. F. Oomrawuttee at Rs. [illegible] per candy for export. For local consumption daily small purchases are being made of Comptah at Rs. 188 to Rs. 192 per candy.

Seeds continue dull. Linseed is quoted Rs. 6-9 and Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7 12 per cwt.

Freights.—Notwithstanding the depressed state of our market, we hear that another steamer has been placed on the Liverpool berth, but has been unable to secure any cargo. The nominal rate is still 15s. per ton and by sailing vessels 17s. 6d. for Iron and 12s. 6d. for Wood.

Piece Goods are firmly held, but the weather has prevented dealers from getting about. The demand will no doubt shortly increase materially.

Coals remain unaltered in every way. No business reported, and prices are nominally the same.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Lillian, 1,226 tons, Captain J. H. Dick, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

The ship Erin's Isle, 1,[illegible]58 tons, Captain J. McFee, will sail to-day for Callao in ballast.

The ship Cannanore, 1,599 tons, Captain A. J. Miller, will sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

The Schooner Africa, 255 tons, Captain C. Hagelsteen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo, and 18 deck passengers.

The ship Blair Drummond, 1,450 tons, Captain J. McLaren, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Sandamead, in ballast.

The ship Prince Rudolph, 1,372 tons, Captain Brass, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 25th March, with a cargo of 2,016 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Pekin, [illegible] tons, Captain W. Woolcott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—373 cases provisions, 348 packages wine, 318 cases oilmanstores, 281 packages piecegoods, 77 bales twist, 50 packages wine, 20 packages soap, 500 bundles steel, 108 packages color and paint, 33 cases candles, 45 packages varnish, 93 kegs nails, 108 drums oil, 79 bottles quicksilver, 13 packages glassware, 145 packages papers, 20 kegs shot, 350 casks beer, 58 cases copper, 55 cases windowglass, 1 case boots, 52 cases gin, 26 cases whiskey, 21 packages akulkurra, 1 packages specie, 2 boxes silver coins, 7 cases saffron, 89 boxes silver, 1 bundle E. teeth and [illegible] packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton, June 8.
	Prince Rudolph	[illegible]	Liverpool, Mar 25.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Galloway	Mackinlay	Rangoon.
	Dubr[illegible]	Spalding	Batavia.
	Ra[illegible]	Andrews	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Blair Drummond, McLaren, to Calcutta.
Ship Cannanore, Miller, to San Francisco.
Ship Lillian, Dick, to Callao.
Schooner Africa, Hagelsteen, to Zanzibar.
Ship Erin's Isle, McFee, to Callao.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calder, to P Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Latona .... Mauritius.
Harmonia .... Boston.
[illegible] Chinsura (s) .... Bombay.
[illegible] .... Calcutta.
[illegible] .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] Lav[illegible] .... Singapore.
[illegible] (s) .... Southampton.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Peshawur—From Madras to Brindisi: Mr Winterbotham, and Mr F Drummond. To Southampton—Mr and Mrs Nicholls, infant and child, Mr Turton, Mr Wilkinson, Mr Smedley, Mr Grainger, Mr Harrington, Mr Ellis, Mr Chandler, Mr Grainger, Lieut Palmer, Major Conington and Mrs Spiers and son.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
June. [illegible] Queen Margret, ss, Butler, from Cardiff.
[illegible] Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
[illegible] Vestal, H M ss, Selby, from Zanzibar.
9 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
9 Rosewood Castle, ss, Turpin, from Newport.
14 Joseh a Ropes A, barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
14 Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
16 Morthe Piquet, F G boat, Bienaime, from Rochefort.
17 Finisterre, F T ship, Vivielle, from Bourbon.
19 Australia, ss, Cates, from London.
19 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Venice.
19 Diomed, ss, Jackson, from Penang.
20 Malabar, ss, Lanery, from Batavia.
21 Vindolana, ss, Gillon, from Cardiff.
21 Nordon, ss, Royeson, from Hamburg.
21 Illawarra, ss, Podle, from Portland.
22 Tagel No 5 F Dredger, Lourens, from Glasgow.
22 Queen Anne, ss, Reed, from Calcutta.
22 Good Hope, ss, Crisp, from Bombay.
22 Glenfalloch, ss, Taylor, from Foochow.
22 Syria, ss, Johnson, from London.
23 Colaba, ss, Henderson, from Cardiff.
23 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
23 Tigre, ss, Lormier, from Shanghai.
24 City of Cambridge, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
24 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from London.
25 Austin Friar, ss, Barker, from Karwar.

DEPARTURES.

15 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, to Zanzibar.
15 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Perim.
19 Morthe Piquet, F G boat, Bienaime, to Tahiti.
19 Finisterre, F T ship, Vivielle, to Toulon.
19 Australia, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
19 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
19 Diomed, ss, Jackson, to London.
20 Malabar, ss, Lanery, to Genova.
22 Queen Margret, ss, Butler, to Calcutta.
22 Rosewood Castle, ss, Turpin, to Portsaid F.O.
22 Nordon, ss, Boyeson, to China.
22 Illawarra, ss, Podle, to Sydney.
22 Tagel, No 5 F Dredger, Lourens, to Batavia.
22 Queen Anne, ss, Reed, to London.
23 Good Hope, ss, Crisp, to Dunkirk.
23 Glenfalloch, ss, Tayler, to London.
23 Syria, ss, Johnson, to Australia.
23 Colaba, ss, Henderson, to Galle.
23 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to London.
24 Vestal, H M ss, Selby, to Suez.
24 Tigre, ss, Lormier, to Marseilles.
25 City of Cambridge, ss, Jack, to London.
25 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.
25 Austin Friar, ss, Barker, to Revel.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Joseph a Ropes, A, Barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Vulture, H M G Boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
Vindolana, ss, Gillon, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 2.

From London.

Bernina s—4 cases varnish and 2 cases washing blue, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 50 kegs bird shots, Soomar Veera; 10 hogsheads beer, Forbes and Co; 3 casks glassware and 4 cases confectionery, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolally; 2 cases blacking, 5 cases salad oil, 39 packages oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee; 2 cases champagne, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co.

Sydney Eggers—45 drums linseed oil and 10 drums turpentine, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee; 31 packages sodawater bottles, Sallay Mahamed Tazal.

Jeanie Douglas—26 bars iron, Owen and Okell.

From Liverpool.

European s—2 casks black paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

Olympia s—5 cases cotton ball thread, Abdoolally Shaikadom.

From Glasgow.

Olympia s—25 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 4 casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

Galatea s—5 packages pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co; 30 casks roll sulphur, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 2.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—100 bales cotton, Narrundass Bhugwandass; 82 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Indiana—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Bernina s—30 bales wool, Premjee Mohunjee; 16 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 45 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 122 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal.

For London.

Travancore s—150 cwts coffee, Noormahamed Lutiff; 4,600 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Havre.

Olympia s—38 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton waste, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

For Calcutta.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Hongkong.

City of Baltimore s—26 chests opium, Thacurseedass Seosamull; 21 chests opium, E J Abraham and Co; 8 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 223 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee; 34 chests opium, M S Gubbay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 2.

Tucker, Major, 68th Light Infantry, from leave, from England.
Vincent, Lieut, 1st C I Horse, from leave, from England.
Studd, Sub Lieut, 15th Hussars, on sick leave, from Meerut.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 29.)

Telegraph Department.

Mr H A W Fanshawe, an Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr H H Tubb, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

With the approval of Government, Lieut W T Shone, R E, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieut Laugharne, R E.

Director of State Railways.

Mr C H Croudace, Executive Engineer, is granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 29.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

6th Regiment—Captain (Local Major) FitzGerald to be Interpreter, vice Stratford.

8th Regiment—Lieut Turner, having passed by the higher standard to be Interpreter.

68th Regt—Sub-Lieut Cuming to be Lieut.

89th Regt—Sub-Lieut Rogers to be Lieut.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Captain A E Gerrault to be Major, R A. Captain T. Graham to be Major.

5th Fusiliers—Captain Longbourne to be Major.

17th Foot—Captain J S Smyth to England, for six months.

63rd Foot—Captain Ryan to England, to appear before a medical board.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Major R W Sartorius, C M G, V C, to Kasauli, to 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major K J Parr to England to appear before a medical board.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

Admiralty, [illegible] June.

Paymasters Borne and Stephens have been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—E. T. Peach, H. Darrell, W. R. Abbott, G. A. Patterson.

R. G. O. Hamilton, Esq., has been appointed to be Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay.

Acting Chief Engineer F. T. Pendleton has been confirmed as Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Engineer W. Thomson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Surgeon C. A. Rathborne has been placed on the Retired List.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th June.

Chaplain of the Third Class the Rev. H. T. Craig to be Chaplain of the [illegible]

Army Pay Department, [illegible] Major D. A. [illegible] Paymaster, 21st Foot, to be Staff Paymaster, and to stand between Staff Paymasters R. O. Stre[illegible] and H. Burke.

Honorary Capt J G Hamilton [illegible] Paymaster [illegible] Foot, to be Paymaster, and to stand between Paymasters W Dawes and E Roberts.

Hon Captain F G F Moore from Paymaster 7th Foot, to [illegible] between Paymasters J C Ross and F T Hobbs.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First quarter .... 7th, [illegible]h. 11·3m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H.	
Wed. 3	......	5 29	[illegible] 40	0 40 [illegible]	[illegible]
Th. 4	......	5 [illegible]2	6 40	1 [illegible] 2 6 a	[illegible]
Fri. 5	......	5 29	6 0	2 20 2 49	9 11 a
Sat. 6	......	5 29	6 40	3 14 m 3 34 a	9 15 m
Sun. 7	3rd Sunday after Trinity	5 [illegible]	6 39	4 [illegible] m 4 [illegible] a	11 [illegible] [illegible] 2
Mon. 8	......	[illegible]	[illegible] 39	5 31 m 5 58 a	11 [illegible]
Tu. 9					......

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

[illegible]

DEATH.

GAYER—June 11th, [illegible] Gayer, [illegible] N. I., dee[illegible]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]EN—July [illegible], at [illegible] wife of [illegible] Surgeon [illegible]

MARRIAGE.

COLEMAN—RENNISON—July 1st, by the Rev. [illegible] the Rev. J. Murrells, Vicar, [illegible] Mahim, Henry F. Coleman, of Meerut, N. W. P., [illegible] Caroline, daughter of the late James Rennison, Esq. of [illegible] County, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SELOUS—June 27th, at Bara Banki, the wife of Surgeon-Major Selous, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DALEY—June 26th, at Meerut, J. Daley, Riding-master, R. A., aged 54 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

Our special telegram from London regarding the tenders for the new Indian Mail Service shows that the Government has had the good sense to resolve on granting a subsidy only for the line from Brindisi to Bombay. The maximum speed in the Mediterranean, no doubt, is stated by our correspondent to be fixed at 12 knots, which means probably 10½ knots on this side of the Isthmus of Suez; and we look upon this as a reasonable rate of speed. Our correspondent states that dissatisfaction is felt at the shortness of the time allowed for sending in tenders, but all steamship owners have known for at least a year that tenders would be invited, and it should not take them 25 days to put their calculations and estimates on paper.

We are now in possession of the full text of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which was published in the *Globe* the day the mail left London, and the general character and purpose of which have been indicated with tolerable accuracy in the telegrams transmitted to India. The binding force of the Agreement on the representatives of both England and Russia is apparent from the language used in the eleventh paragraph of the first and longer Memorandum, in which it is stipulated that, if the English and Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Congress cannot come to a mutual understanding as to any new modifications proposed to be made in the Treaty of San Stefano, they must fall back on the Articles of this Agreement. Liberty of discussion is thus restricted within very narrow bounds, as it is sufficient for Russia to say that she rejects any fresh demands, in order to compel England to uphold the terms of the Salisbury—Schouvaloff agreement. This document has, in fact, been correctly described as a secret Treaty, by which England pledges herself not to oppose the more serious claims asserted by Russia in what are officially styled the "Preliminaries of Peace" signed at San Stefano. On one important point the telegrams have misled us. It will be seen from the wording of the second Memorandum that England and Russia have not agreed, as they were said to have done, to maintain the *status quo* as regards the Straits, at the Congress. Russia declares that she will insist on keeping in force "the existing arrange- "ments, made under European sanction, which "regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and "the Dardanelles." Count Schouvaloff with suspicious eagerness notes that Lord Derby, in a despatch dated 6th May 1877, described these arrangements as "wise and salutary" and said there would be, in the opinion of the British Government, "serious objections to their "alteration in any material particular." The Imperial Cabinet of Russia now proposes to stand by this declaration; while the British Government, evidently desirous of shifting its ground, "reserves to itself "the right to discuss in Congress all questions "relating to the Straits." This is a prudent reserve; for, if any serious intention is entertained by Lord Beaconsfield of establishing a British Protectorate over the Asiatic provinces of Turkey adjoining the new Russian frontier, it is obviously essential that British men-of-war should have the right to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus at pleasure, and, indeed, we may take it for granted that England would be put to the charge of keeping a squadron in the Black Sea with its head-quarters at Trebizonde. The *status quo* as regards the Straits, which prohibits their navigation by men-of-war while Turkey is at peace with other Powers, is inconsistent with the carrying out of the grand imperial project Lord Beaconsfield has conceived, while Russia on the other hand, having got with Varna and Batoum the complete command of the Black Sea, must be anxious, by insisting on the maintenance of the *status quo* for the Straits, to keep foreign men-of-war out of her own sea for some years, till she is strong enough as a maritime power to let her fleet boldly advance into the Mediterranean. The Congress has not yet reached the discussion of the Straits question, and it will be interesting to observe to which side Germany leans in the controversy.

The proceedings of the Congress up to this time show, it must be admitted, a willingness on the part of Russia to go in some respects beyond the bounds of the programme settled in London and to make further concessions for the sake of peace. Her rulers are wise in gratifying the British Government with the show, while they themselves keep the substances of victory. What matter to them the alteration in the frontiers of Bulgaria, or a change of name which will delight the Greeks, so long as they retain Varna? Besides, whether Greek or Slav get the southern portion of the Bulgaria defined in the San Stefano Treaty, the blow struck at the Turk is just as severe, and it is the Turk that Russia at present wants to kill. As regards the Bessarabian question, if we rightly understand the confused telegram Reuter has favoured us with on this subject, the Russians seem to have given way to the European Powers as to the right of free navigation of the Danube, and by this concession purchased the privilege of doing what they like with Roumania. As we interpret the telegram, Russia is to get all that portion of the slice of Bessarabia taken from her in 1856, which extends from the Pruth to the Kilia branch of the Danube, that is to say the whole portion assigned by the Treaty of Paris to Roumania, but she leaves to Europe the Sulina and St. George's mouths of the Danube with the riverain lands, and comforts Roumania with the gift of the Dobrudscha as far southwards as a line drawn across from near Silistria on the Danube to a little way above Mangalia on the Black Sea. This, however, is the exact settlement Russia originally proposed to make in the Treaty of San Stefano, in which she furthermore consented to let the navigation of the lower Danube remain under the management of the International Commission appointed in 1856. She has, therefore secured at the Congress the complete gratification of her wishes in a matter as to which the national pride was extremely sensitive. With the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops, and the cession of Antivari to Montenegro, we have all the European questions raised by the Treaty of San Stefano settled, except those which relate to the claims of the Kingdom of Greece and the navigation of the Straits. These, as well as the questions affecting the future of Asia which have to be discussed, are those in which England is mainly interested, and the Congress is now about to approach the most difficult and delicate part of its work.

As the Indian Arms Act now under the consideration of the Government of India is one of great importance, we shall refer more particularly to-day to its declared intentions. According to documents now before us no cannon, [illegible] designed for torpedo service, war [illegible] machinery for the manufacture of [illegible] ammunition are to be transported over [illegible] of British India without a licence [illegible] by the Governor General in Council [illegible] the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department [illegible] of a licence [illegible] these signatures [illegible] but this is [illegible] is wanted, as a [illegible] will have to be made [illegible] reasons alleged by the [illegible] licence for desiring to transport any of these articles of war. No arms, ammunition, or sulphur are to be transported in any part of British India without a licence, and when the licence has been granted an official must countersign it and check the goods mentioned in it in every district which they enter. These stringent rules will not affect the exempted persons whom we mentioned yesterday. All persons lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed are permitted to transport, in any part of British India, arms or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. To prevent arms or ammunition finding their way surreptitiously into places other than those mentioned in the licence, it is to be provided that if a consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be consigned the licence covering it shall be rendered void, and in order to carry out this provision effectually each licence is to be forwarded from the place where it is issued to the declared destination of the consignment, where an officer will countersign it, and, we presume, will have to see when the consignment arrives that bulk has neither been broken nor added to. Licences to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition, or sulphur, may be granted by Commissioners of Police in Presidency towns, and in the districts by Magistrates: and manufacturers will have to pay Rs 20 for their licence, and sellers or keepers Rs. 10 for theirs. Under this rule every licence holder is to keep, in such a form as the local Government may direct, a record and account of all his stock and of all his sales of arms, ammunition, or sulphur. This is where the inquisitorial part of the Bill comes in. Not only must the shopkeeper keep his books according to an official plan, but he has to exhibit his stock, his books, his accounts, and list of sales to any Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, and these functionaries are empowered to enter and inspect any premises, within their several jurisdictions, in which arms, or ammunition, or sulphur are manufactured, or kept. We think this a most arbitrary power, and that it should be modified so as to permit a Magistrate or a Police officer only to enter a shop and overhaul the stock and books when he has reasonable cause to believe that something is going on contrary to law. No licence is to be granted for importation into, or exportation, of cannon or rifles save by the special order of the Governor General countersigned by the signature of the Secretary in the Home Department. This prohibition does not extend to rifles that are intended for *bona fide* sporting purposes. A licence to export arms or ammunition, or sulphur to any place within the limits of a feudatory State may be granted on a payment of five rupees, but it must be signed originally by a Police Commissioner or by a District Magistrate, and subsequently countersigned by the Political Agent in that State. This will enable the Government of India to keep itself well informed of the amount of arms or ammunition flowing into any native State, and also, if necessary, to check the supply; for, if the Political officer is not satisfied that the arms or ammunition are required for a proper purpose, he can be the means of causing the licence not to be granted by withholding his signature when the licence is sent to him to be countersigned. In the case of despatches of arms or ammunition to Upper Burmah, Nepal, or Khelat the countersignatures of the Residents at Mandalay, Khatmandu, and Quetta, respectively must be obtained, as well as the countersignature of the district frontier officer, before the licence is issued. This provision stringently carried out, ought to deprive the troublesome races on the frontier of the inducement to commit aggressions which they have generally found in the possession both of guns and powder. At Peshawar, for instance, the bazaarmen will not do such a thriving business in powder and matchlocks as they have hitherto being doing. In districts which have been disarmed the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate may grant a licence for a rupee, and in any other districts the same officials may grant a licence for one anna. These licences will run for a year. Licences to transport consignments of arms will run only for a reasonable time for the goods to reach their destination. Licences to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantites for purposes of sport, protection, or display may be granted by District Magistrates for a year. Licences for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such licence will be valid only in the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the weapon it covers is shown once a year to the nearest Magistrate, that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bona fide* for the destruction of wild animals. This provision does away with a strong objection to the Bill in its original shape, that it would be a hardship for those people living in the vicinity of jungles, such as tea-planters, indigo-planters, &c., if serious obstacles were put in their way to prevent them procuring guns and ammunition for the destruction of the wild beasts that infest their property; but we still think it rather hard that if a planter has bought a gun he dare not sell it when circumstances arise which make it unnecessary for him to keep it any longer. No licence granted for possession of arms or for going armed, is to cover more than one person, or more than one gun, two pistols, one spear, one sword, and one dagger; but one licence may cover all those weapons for one person. These are the principal parts of the Arms Act, and they indicate a strong determination on the part of the Government of India to keep a whip-hand on the dangerous weapons imported into or made in the country. What strikes most persons, however, is the want of consistency in the policy of the Government of India with regard to such matters. To-day they serve out Martini-Henry rifles to the native troops, and invite Hindoos and Parsees to become volunteers; to-morrow, they pass a stringent act forbidding natives to carry more formidable weapons than bows and arrows.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 14th JUNE.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Pekin, Commander W Woolcott, arrived in harbour at half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 14th June. She left Aden on the 26th ult. at 1 p.m. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.

Lieut Spens
Lieut and Mrs Vincent
Mr Pitt
Mr Sweeney
Major Crauford
Major Parsons
Major Tucker
Mr Hackney

Mrs Daniell
Mr Tetlow
Mr Cox
Mr Davies
Mr Sinclair
Mr Newett
Sergt Major Clarks.

From Brindisi.

Col Goodfellow
Mr Kilby
Mr Anley
Mr Pratt
Dr McConnell
Capt Grigg
Mr Hardy

Mr Miles
Mr Finlayson
Rev J D Ostrehan
Mr and Mrs Francis
Mr Hard
Mr Middleton
Mr Palmer

From Suez.

Mrs Geffert and child.

From Aden.

Mr D Dinshaw
Mr E Joomabhoy Lallji.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Congress has met at last, but still no one can yet know what will be the result. The meeting of yesterday was of an almost purely formal character; and the Plenipotentiaries do not reassemble till Monday. There can be no doubt that the desire for peace is universal; and that Prince Bismarck, who, as impartial mediator between all the contending Powers, will have immense influence, intends to throw his full weight on the side of a pacific solution. Still, no one can fail to see that there are still many and very dark clouds on the horizon. Thus, within the last few days, the Austrian authorities have begun the mobilisation of the Army. The Bessarabian question, too, forms an element of a most disquieting character. The Roumanian Ministry have now published a Circular, in which they declare that they will resist the proposed annexation if necessary by force of arms; and the bitterness of feeling between the late allies has gone so far that the proximity of their troops is supposed to threaten any day a bloody collision. Indeed, I have just seen a telegram which states that this danger has become so real that the Russian authorities have given orders to the troops to retire some distance from their present positions in front of the forces of the Principality. Then there is Constantinople. The discontent in that city is reaching rapidly the point of explosion. Arrests are daily made; the air is full of revolutionary rumours; and the poor Sultan, afraid to stir out of doors, sits at home shivering among his women. If riots should break out, an occupation of the city by foreign troops would, of course, become necessary; and this at once raises the delicate question as to whether the occupying force should be Russian or English, or partly of both. So you see, we are still—for all the meeting of the Congress—far from being out of the wood.

The opening of the Congress took place amid a good deal of pomp and circumstance. The Plenipotentiaries assembled in the grand hall of Prince Bismarck's new official residence; and the moment of the opening of the Congress was marked by the hoisting of the German Standard on the flag staff of the Chancellor's house. The members are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the countries represented by them. Bismarck, of course, occupies the presidential chair. On his right are Austria, England and Russia; on his left France, then Italy, and then Turkey. Opposite the President, sit Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Bulow, the other German representatives. There was a short speech on the opening day from Bismarck, and another from Andrassy. In the evening the Plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Prince Gortschakoff, who is still very delicate, were entertained at a splendid banquet in the White Hall of the Royal Palace by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. There were 150 guests in all, among them being quite a host of royal highnesses. The interval between this and next Monday is to be industriously employed by the Plenipotentiaries in having private interviews, as it is thought that, in this informal way, compromise between hostile views can best be obtained. I should remark that one of the difficulties in the way of an understanding is supposed to be the personal rivalry between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Beaconsfield. The Germans do not love the Russians, and are glad to see their policy foiled. There has, therefore, been a marked distinction between their treatment of the Russian and English representatives. The one has been treated with the coldest neglect; while the other has had a triumphal progress from the German frontier to the capital. This difference in their treatment will not tend to make the two rivals readier to accept each other's views. Prince Gortschakoff, broken in health, and long past man's ordinary years, is anxious to take this opportunity of closing his career, and will, therefore, [illegible] more stubbornly for a diplomatic [illegible] Lord Beaconsfield, too, having made [illegible] so much of a personal matter, [illegible] come out without some appearance of victory. I may here mention [illegible] pretty prevalent that the P[illegible] in case the Congress [illegible] be m[illegible] Dal[illegible] speak confidently of another lease of power for several years as a result of such an appeal. It is quite possible, if Lord Beaconsfield's policy should receive such a triumphant approval from the country, that he would seize the moment to retire in a final blaze of glory and tempt fortune no more.

The German Emperor is advancing slowly to recovery. Meantime, the work of putting down socialism is proceeding rapidly. Unable to get his severe measures of repression accepted by the existing Parliament, Prince Bismarck proposed its dissolution to the Federal Council; and the proposal was promptly, and, it is believed, unanimously accepted. It is more than likely that the Social Democrats will be so cowed by the execration the recent attempts have brought on their cause that they will scarcely venture to make any strong muster at the election house, and the new Parliament will accordingly be in all probability much more strongly Conservative than the last. Meantime, Socialism remains a strong and well-spread force: the cancer is not cured, because it may be covered for the moment by a plaster.

A change of Ministry has at last occurred in Belgium. For seven years the clerical party have held unbroken power; but this week the Ministry found themselves in a minority in both Houses, and were compelled to resign. M. Frere-Orban, the leader of the Liberals, is now engaged in constituting a Cabinet. This defeat has caused the deepest annoyance in the Vatican; and there is a report that, in the first moment of irritation, it was determined to withdraw the Papal Nuncio. Your readers will know that in no European country does the contest between Liberalism and the Ultramontanes rage more bitterly than in Belgium. Even a French Ultramontane is mild and unaggressive beside his brother of the same faith in the neighbouring country. A defeat, therefore, of the clericals in Belgium is more significant than perhaps anywhere else.

Yesterday the French Academy elected two members in place of M. Thiers and M. Claude Bernard, the great physiologist. The candidates for the first place were M. Henri Martin and M. Taine, and for the second, M. Wallon and M. Renan. The election excited a very deep interest, partly because of the celebrity of two at least of the candidates: and, secondly, because of the strong [illegible] passions which were involved in the contest; for the affair was decided on religious and political and not on purely literary grounds. M. Taine is almost as well known in English as in French literary circles, and is perhaps the most brilliant of living French critics. For many years he used to be denounced by the religious and conservative classes as a materialist, and an enemy of all things good and sacred; and his philosophy was said to mean, if anything, pure fatalism. But recently he has published a volume which deals with the French Revolution; and that event, and the chief actors in it have never been half so vehemently or powerfully denounced. The leaders are described as fools or rogues or both; its "immortal principles" are condemned as childish or imbecile, and the respect paid to them is condemned as the grossest of superstitions. These views have induced the clericals to clasp M. Taine to their bosoms, and to bless where formerly they cursed. M. Henri Martin, on the contrary, in his histories, has taken the orthodox Liberal view of the Revolution, and accordingly he had the support of the Republican members. The contest between M. Wallon and M. Renan was fought on somewhat similar grounds. M. Renan everybody knows as the most powerful living assailant of the divine origin of the Christian religion, while M. Wallon is a writer of some respectability and unblemished orthodoxy. M. Martin and M. Renan were the successful candidates.

The House of Commons reassembled yesterday after its prolonged vacation of five days, and it was with difficulty a house of anything like decent proportions could be formed. For nearly half an hour after the usual time the Speaker sat with but three companions, and any member who during that interval did venture to take a peep at the house, shrank back before the appalling loneliness. At last when a quorum was assembled, there was nothing better to hear than a discourse from Mr Peter Rylands on the necessity for treaties being submitted to Parliament before ratification—a plan which Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote more briefly disposed of. Then came talk of a general kind on military affairs, after which the army estimates were considered with much laborious and detailed criticism. It was expected that Mr. Hanbury's motion attacking Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the employment of Indian troops would have come on. The hon. member, however, preferred to postpone his motion until he had a[illegible] larger and more appreciative. Great efforts have been made to induce Mr. Hanbury to drop his motion, and the *Standard* to-day attacks his conduct with some acrimony. Mr. Hanbury is, however, young and ardent, and pants for fame. So he selects a prominent target for attack.

The ex-king of Hanover died last Wednesday morning in Paris. Seldom was a monarch more severely tried in the school of adversity. At an early age he was afflicted with a disease of the eyes, which ultimately ended in complete blindness. In 1866, as is well-known, he took the side of Austria against Prussia, and the result was the loss of his crown and kingdom. The idea of being annexed to Prussia was by no means agreeable to the Hanoverians; and for years after the expulsion of the monarch there were yearnings for his return. These aspirations having once or twice taken a threatening shape, the Prussian Government adopted the severe measure of confiscating the private estates and income of the ex-Royal family, and refused to remove the ban unless the ex-King definitively abandoned his claims. This the old Monarch refused to do; but his son, I believe, will abandon all barren claims; will be satisfied with the title of Duke of Cumberland, and will thus make his peace and get his money. The ex-King was a good musician, and several of his compositions take standard rank. Finally, your readers will perhaps be surprised to hear that the ex-Monarch went very nearly being our English King. When the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV, died, there seemed so strange a chance of there being no direct heir to the throne that the four brothers of the King, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, married. The Duke of Clarence afterwards William IV., had no children; the Duke of Kent had a daughter, the present Queen. She was born on May 24, 1819; three days later was born the son of the Duke of Cumberland, who has just died.

The strike in the Cotton trade in Lancashire has reached the beginning of the end. Yesterday, four mills re-opened on the reduced rate of wages. At one of the mills there was the full complement of men: in the other three, they were somewhat undermanned this morning, however, the places were filled. Next Monday, two other mills will be opened; and so the contest may be considered at an end.

Just after I had sent off my letter last week there came the news of one of the most terrible colliery accidents that has ever taken place in England. The scene of the accident was near Haydock, in Lancashire, about six miles from Wigan, which is a great centre of mining disasters. Is is not known how the accident originated, but the supposed cause is a defective safety lamp. 230 persons were killed.

Two very well-known journalists have this week died under tragic circumstances. Mr. Edward Spender and his two sons, while bathing at Plymouth last Sunday, were carried away suddenly by a wave, and were never seen again. Mr. Spender [illegible] journalist of a peculiar class. He may be called the [illegible] of the London letter, which now forms so prominent a feature in provincial journals. Nobody ever exactly knew the number of such letters Mr. Spender managed to write in the course of the week—but I believe they reached as high a figure as 14. There was not much in what he wrote; but he had a pleasant, light style, and he had good sources of parliamentary and political gossip, being one of the most constant attendants in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Of the other journalist, whose death took place this week, I can scarcely trust myself to write; for he was one of the men I knew most intimately, and best liked—I mean, J. A. MacGahan, the correspondent of the *Daily News*. With the single exception of Stanley, if he should be excepted, MacGahan did more splendid achievements than any journalist who ever lived. Some of your readers may have read his book "Campaigning on the Oxus," in which [illegible] that wondrous journey of [illegible] twenty-nine days he pursued [illegible] through the burning [illegible] but three servants [illegible] encompassed at [illegible] death from this [illegible] Some time af[illegible] describe th[illegible] was arr[illegible] death, [illegible] wrote [illegible] po[illegible] you would have to learn for yourself. He was a quiet, mild-looking, and, except with intimates, rather a reticent man. A short time ago he returned to Constantinople from San Stefano, complaining of illness; spotted fever declared itself; he became delirious; had two or three epileptic fits, and died in one of these on Sunday evening last. He was born in the United States; his father was an Irishman, his mother American by birth, but German by extraction. He was thirty-three years of age.

Postscript.—The town has been startled this afternoon by the publication in the *Globe* of what professes to be the full text of an agreement made between Russia and England so far back as the 30th of May. On the evening of that very day, at a very late hour, the evening Conservative organ published what purported to be a summary of the document it now pretends to give in full. Several questions were asked on the subject in Parliament; but the Government was understood to utterly deny the authenticity of the publication. A good deal of astonishment, therefore, has been caused by the appearance of the *Globe* to-day. Not satisfied with giving the English, it also gives a French version of the supposed agreement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been questioned on the subject in Parliament to-day, but his answer was rather evasive. There is a mystery somewhere.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The Prince of Wales left London on Friday for Paris, where he has since been engaged in fulfilling his duties as President of the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition.

The Duke of Connaught also left London on Friday, to visit Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, whom, with the Princess Louise, the Duke's intended bride, he will accompany to England shortly.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Penzance moved for a return of the military forces raised and maintained in Ireland between 1700 and 1800, upon which the Lord Chancellor took occasion to justify his statement in a recent debate to the effect that a certain number of troops had been raised and maintained upon the Irish establishment without the assent of Parliament being previously obtained. The House at its rising adjourned until Monday next.

[illegible] Commons met at 2 o'clock on Friday. After several long discussions upon [illegible] progress of various Bills, the House went into Committee of Supply until 7 o'clock when it adjourned until yesterday. Upon its re-assembling last night, the House was for some time occupied with a resolution moved by Mr. Rylands, requiring that all treaties involving guarantees or subsidies should be submitted to Parliament before ratification. Mr. Gladstone objected to the transference of responsibility from the Government to Parliament, and, after a few remarks from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a similar sense, the resolution was negatived. Some preliminary questions having been mooted, the House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were taken after discussion.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry, and suite, left London on Saturday afternoon, and, breaking his journey at Calais, Brussels, and Cologne, reached Berlin on Tuesday evening. The Marquis of Salisbury started from London on Monday evening and, travelling direct, reached Berlin a few hours after the Premier.

Sir Charles Du Cane, lately Governor of Tasmania, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Customs.

There is at last [illegible] prospect of the termination of the strike and lock-out in East Lancashire. The secretary of the Employers' Association having stated that a compromise of a 7½ per cent. reduction could not be discussed, there is a widespread feeling among the operatives that an acceptance of the employers' terms has become necessary.

An explosion of gas occurred on Friday in the Wood Pit of the Haydock Colliery, near Wigan, and upwards of 180 lives were lost.

The trial of the seven persons charged with fraud in connexion with the Albion Life Assurance Society was concluded at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday. Two of the accused were acquitted, and of the remainder three were sentenced to five years' penal servitude, one to two years,' and another to nine months' imprisonment.

There have been many deaths from drowning during the week. Mr. Spender, proprietor of the *Western Morning News*, and his two sons, lost their lives while bathing at Whitsand Bay near Plymouth, and two young men met a like fate at Tynemouth. By the upsetting of pleasure-boats at Liverpool and Fleetwood, 1[illegible] lives were lost.

A wholesale chemist at Kingsland green, near London, has been committed for trial, upon a charge of manslaughter, for selling loose powder containing arsenic, the use of which, according to medical testimony, had caused the death of a child.

Mr. G. O'Connor an undergraduate of Pembroke College, Oxford, was drowned in the Isis on Friday by the upsetting of his canoe.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking on Wednesday at a Conservative dinner at Cheltenham, assured his audience that the main points set forth in Lord Salisbury's Circular would be adhered to by the British representatives at the Congress.

Business upon the Stock Exchange has been more or less buoyant, and in the Home Railway department, Great Western have been pushed up about 4 per cent. while Egyptian Bonds are in some cases as much as 6 and 7 higher then they were a week ago. There has also been considerable excitement in Turkish, which now command higher prices than they have done for a long time.

Obituary.—Col. the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe; Lieut.-Col. T. H. J. Hockley, Mad. Ret.; the Hon. Emily Drummond; Wm. Cullen Bryant; the King of Hanover.

All the representatives of the various Powers taking part in the Congress assembled on June 13 in Berlin, [illegible] having been detained by a storm in the Black Sea, are not expected to reach that city until to-day. The first meeting of the Congress was held yesterday, but the proceedings, so far as they are known, were purely formal and preliminary.

The movements of Austrian and the counter movements of Russian troops upon the Dalmatian, Transylvanian, and Servian frontiers seem to indicate doubts as to the results of the Congress; but it is generally believed that they are intended as demonstrations, without any real expectation of hostile results.

At Constantinople there is great agitation, and the Turkish representation at the Congress has been changed, Caratheodori Pasha and Mehemet Ali Pasha being now appointed; and Ghazi Osman, the hero of Plevna, has been nominated by the Sultan as Marshal of the Palace while retaining his military command before Constantinople.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Waddington, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained the views of the Government with respect to the Eastern Question. He regarded the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano as extravagant, and declared that in the interest of France as of Europe the Slav element should not be predominant in the East.

The German Emperor is making satisfactory recovery, and is now able to leave his bed during the day. The Crown Prince is discharging the duties of Regent, although not formally invested with the title. The self-inflicted wound of the assassin Nobiling is healing, and it is expected that he will recover.

The German Federal Council has assented to Prince Bismarck's proposition for the dissolution of the Parliament. The Liberal press objects to the decision as one calculated to encourage a reactionist spirit, and it is probable that the recent attempts upon the Emperor's life will have the effect of increasing the Ministerial strength in the new Chamber.

The Empress of Russia is dangerously ill from fever accompanied by pleurisy. Although the last accounts are somewhat better, Her Majesty's condition is [illegible] precarious. The Duchess of Edinburg has arrived at St. Petersburg, and is in attendance upon her mother.

The Session of the French Chambers has been adjourned until October 2[illegible], unless unforeseen circumstances should require their respective Presidents to convoke them at an earlier period.

The elections in Belgium have been held during the past week, and the result has been to place the Liberals in a majority in both Chambers. A change of Ministry is, therefore, imminent.

The ex-King of Hanover, formerly known in England as Prince George of Cumberland, a cousin of Queen Victoria, died on Wednesday, in Paris, aged 59.

The inquiry into the alleged frauds practised in Louisiana at the election of the President of the United States has produced some startling evidence, but the general opinion of all political parties is, that in the public interest it is desirable that the title of President Hayes should not be disputed. The American poet, William Cullen Bryant, died on Wednesday, aged 84.

News has been received from Cape Town up to the 21st of May. There appears, at last, to be a probability of the close of the insurrection, Sandilli having asked for terms, and the Caffre insurgents being in want of supplies.

FULL TEXT OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

(*The Globe, June 14.*)

The Agreement between the Governments of England and Russia, signed at the Foreign Office on the 30 May, comprises two Memorandums.

The title of the first memorandum is :—"Project of a Memorandum determining the points upon which an understanding has been established between the Governments of Russia and Great Britain, and which will serve as a mutual engagement for the Russian and English Plenipotentiaries at the Congress." After a preamble expressing the desire of the Russian and English Governments to establish an understanding that may obviate the settlement of the Eastern Question by the sword, the Memorandum goes on to state :—

[Translation.]

1. England discards the longitudinal division of Bulgaria, but the Representative of Russia reserves to himself to point out the advantage of it to the Congress, promising, nevertheless, not to insist upon it against [illegible] opinion of England.

[illegible] the boundaries of Southern [illegible] modified in such a manner as to [illegible] Ægean Sea, according to the [illegible] Bulgarian provinces, pro[illegible] Constantinople. This does [illegible] as it [illegible] Sea, [illegible] troops from Southern Bulgaria, but Russia will not object to what is enacted by the Congress respecting the mode and the cases where the Turkish troops would be allowed to enter the southern province to resist an insurrection or invasion, whether in a state of execution or in a state of menace.

England, nevertheless, reserves to herself to insist at the Congress on the right of the Sultan to be able to canton troops on the frontiers of Southern Bulgaria.

The Representative of Russia reserves to himself at the Congress complete liberty in the discussion of this last proposition of Lord Salisbury.

6. The British Government demands that the superior officers (chefs superieurs) of the Militia in Southern Bulgaria should be named by the Porte with the consent of Europe.

7. The promises concerning Armenia stipulated by the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano should not be made exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

8. The Government of her Britannic Majesty taking, as well as the Imperial Government, a warm interest in the future organisation of the Greek provinces of the Balkan Peninsula, the Article XV. of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano shall be modified in such a manner that the other Powers, and notably England, may have, like Russia, a consulting voice in the future organisation of Epirus, Thessaly, and the other Christian provinces resting under the dominion of the Porte.

9. In so far as the war indemnity is concerned his Majesty the Emperor has never had the intention of converting it into territorial annexations, and he does not refuse to give assurances in this respect. It is understood that the war indemnity will not deprive the English Government of their rights as creditor, and it will in this respect remain in the same state that it stood before the war. Without contesting the final decision which Russia will take with respect to the amount of the indemnity, England reserves to herself to point out to the Congress the serious objections which she sees to it.

10. As to the valley of Alashkert and the town of Bayazid, that valley being the great transit route for Persia, and having an immense value in the eyes of the Turks, his Majesty the Emperor consents to restore it to them, but he has demanded and obtained in exchange the cession to Persia of the little territory of Khotour, which the commissioners of the two mediatory courts have found just to restore to the Shah.

11. The Government of her Britannic Majesty would have to express its profound regret in the event of Russia insisting definitively upon the retrocession of Bessarabia. As, however, it is sufficiently established that the other signatories of the Treaty of Paris are not [illegible] by arms the [illegible] of Roumania stipulated in that [illegible] does not find herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorised to incur alone the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed, [illegible] she binds herself not to dispute the decision in this sense.

In consenting not to contest the desire of the Emperor of Russia to occupy the port of Batoum and to guard his conquests in Armenia, the Government of her Majesty do not hide from themselves the grave dangers, menacing the tranquillity of the populations of Turkey in Asia, may result in the future by this extension of the Russian frontier. But her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire from this danger, which henceforth will rest largely (*d'une manière spéciale*) upon England, can be effected without exposing Europe to the calamities of a fresh war. At the same time the Government of the Queen take cognisance of the assurance given by his Imperial Majesty that in the future the Russian frontier will be no more extended on the side of Turkey in Asia. Her Majesty's Government being consequently of opinion that the modifications of the Treaty of San Stefano approved of in this Memorandum suffice to mitigate the objections that they find in the treaty in its actual form, engage themselves not to dispute the articles of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano which are not modified by the ten preceding points, if, after the articles have been duly discussed in Congress, Russia persists in maintaining them.

It may be that during the discussions in Congress the two Governments may find it preferable to introduce of a common accord fresh modifications which it would be impossible to foresee, but if the understanding respecting these new modifications be not established between the Russian and English Plenipotentiaries, the present Memorandum is destined to serve as a mutual engagement in Congress for the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain.

In faith of which this document has been signed by the Russian Ambassador at London, and the Principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty. Done at London the 30th May, 1878.

SCHOUVALOFF.
SALISBURY.

The Second Memorandum forms an annex to the first, and was signed by both Plenipotentiaries on the same date. It runs as follows :—

Besides the stipulations of the preceding Memorandum, the British Government reserve to themselves to point out to the Congress the following points :—

(*a*) The English Government reserve to themselves to demand of the Congress the participation of Europe in the administrative organisation of the two Bulgarian provinces.

(*b*) The English Government will discuss in Congress the duration and the nature of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and of the passage through Roumania.

(*c*) The name to be given to the Southern Province.

(*d*) Without touching on the territorial question, the British Government reserve to themselves to discuss the questions of the navigation of the Danube, in which matter England has rights by treaty.

(*e*) The English Government reserve to themselves to discuss in Congress [illegible] relative to the Straits. But the Russian Ambassador [illegible] takes cognisance of the verbal communication which he has made to the Principal Secretary of State, that is to say, the Imperial Cabinet stands by the declaration of Lord Derby of the 6th May 1877 and notably —

"The existing arrangements made under European sanction, which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, appear to them (the British Government) wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular."

And the Russian Plenipotentiary will insist at the Congress on the *status quo*.

(*f*) The English Government will address to his Majesty the Sultan a request to promise Europe to protect equally on Mount Athos the monks of other nationalities.

SCHOUVALOFF.
SALISBURY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 14.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Mr. W. James—I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question, of which I have given him private notice, viz., whether the document which appears in to-day's *Globe*, and which purports to give the full text of the bases of agreement between England and Russia, is authentic. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—My hon. friend only informed me of this two minutes ago. I had not seen [illegible] and though it has been placed in my hands [illegible] time to examine the statement [illegible] been in any way communicated [illegible] (hear, hear); but whether it is or is not correct or authentic [illegible] question that I really could not without examination profess to answer. (Hear, hear.)

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Berlin, June 14.—A bulletin issued this morning [illegible] that with the exception of a brief interval the Emperor slept well last night.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 13.—An Imperial Hatt has been issued, in which the Sultan expresses his [illegible] the services of Saviet Pasha, and recommends [illegible] study of the finances, justice, and population [illegible] Empire. Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha and the general [illegible] will to-morrow pay a visit to the British fleet.

THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, June 11.—The Senate has adopted a substitute for the bill passed by the House of Representatives repealing the Resumption Act. The substituted measure makes greenbacks receivable equally with coin for the purchase of Four per cent. Bonds, and provides that after the 1st of September, they shall also be receivable in payment of customs duties.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution, asking President Hayes' interposition to obtain a fresh trial of the Fenian Condon in England.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Paris, June 14.—The *République Française* of to-day pleads for the admission of Greece to the Congress, since the settlement of the Eastern Question interests her as much as the other European Powers.

Berlin, June 14.—The appointment of Mehemet Ali as third Plenipotentiary of the Ottoman Empire at the Congress, has given umbrage to the entourage of Prince Bismarck.

The question of the admission of the minor States to Congress will be made the subject of debate at the next sitting.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIANS.

The following is a correct list of the players for this match which was fixed to come off at Prince's on Monday, June 17th, and following days:—

Gentlemen of England: Dr. E. M. Grace, Mr. W. G. Grace, Mr. G. F. Grace, Hon. A. Lyttelton, Hon. E. Lyttelton, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. W. R. Gilbert, Mr. A. N. Hornby, Mr. J. A. Bush, Mr. G. Strachan, and Mr. A. G. Steel.

Australians: C. Bannerman, W. Midwinter, A. Bannerman, Mr. T. Horan, Mr. F. E. Spofforth, Mr. T. Garrett, Mr. D. Gregory, Mr. W. Murdoch, Mr. J. [illegible] Mr. H. Boyle and Mr. F. Allan.

[illegible] the accounts of the Reform [illegible] income of over £15,000 [illegible] 381 subscribers at £10 [illegible] one remarkable man [illegible] appears to have [illegible] when the [illegible] Liberal Party [illegible] is the [illegible]

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Government advertise for tenders for the Indian Mail Service returnable within 25 days. The period is considered shamefully short, as if more time were allowed for sending in tenders the competition would be keener.

The maximum speed is to be twelve knots an hour, and the duration of the new contract eight years, to commence of course from the expiration of the P. and O. Company's present contract.

The tenders are to be only for one service, that between Brindisi and Bombay. There is to be no Southampton or Calcutta service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

Since the Porte continues to object to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria will occupy those Provinces under sanction from the Powers.

THE BESSARABIAN QUESTION.

The Congress held a long sitting to-day, and was engaged in discussing the questions of Bessarabia and Montenegro. With respect to the former, it is settled that Russia is to receive that portion from the River Kilia to the River Pruth, whilst Roumania receives the portion extending from the [illegible] to Mangalia, and with respect to the latter question, that Montenegro is to get Antivari.

THE DEMANDS OF GREECE.

At last Saturday's sitting of Congress, the Greek delegate read a Memorandum demanding a moderate extension of the Greek frontier.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The rumour that Prince Gortschakoff was about to withdraw from the Congress on account of ill-health is entirely without confirmation, and the Prince continues to attend the sittings.

THE ENGLISH REVENUE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The English Revenue returns for the quarter ending June show a decrease of £49,173.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Bombay Mails of 7th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE EUROPEAN HARVEST.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The European harvest prospects are favourable. The French crop is estimated at 34,500,000 qrs.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera .... 5⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8 3-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80

4½ per cent do. 80¼

5½ per cent. do. 88½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 113¼

Bar Silver 52⅝

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England [illegible].

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 2, 11-11.

Mail Steamer Siam from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 1ST, 10 A.M.

THE barometer steady and high in Bengal, but falling rapidly in Northern India, especially in the Punjab, where there is a decrease on the average of an eighth of an inch. It is still rising in Southern India. The sky is clear in the Punjab; partially clouded in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. Overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Rain has ceased in Northern India, but continues in Bombay, where twenty-six tenths have fallen; eighteen tenths in Akola and eight tenths in Khandwa. Heavy rain in Madras; five inches have fallen in Masulipatam, eighteen tenths in Bangalore and one inch in Madras; and six tenths in Cochin.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 2.

CANNANORE, 5.35 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 83; min. 73; W. B. 73; barometer 29.77. Fall of rain 4 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy with breaks of sunshine; wind calm; thermometer 80.8; barometer 29.5[illegible]. Fall of rain 1 inch 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 1st.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 0 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5.30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.: thermometer 8[illegible]; barometer 29-82.

VENGURLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 1 inch 39 cents.

THE MONSOON.

SURAT July 2.—Rainfall yesterday 4 cents. Weather cloudy to-day.

BROACH, 2nd.—Four cents, more rain to 6 a. m. to day.

BARODA, 2nd.—No rain; weather cloudy.

AHMEDABAD, 2nd.—No rain yesterday.

WUDWAN, 2nd.—No rain yesterday.

VEERAMGAUM, 2nd.—Weather cloudy. No rain.

THE quantity of rain which fell at Bandora from the 14th to 30th June, up to 6 p. m. was 29 in. 59 cents.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Belgaum on Saturday, says, "For the last three days we have had very [illegible] soaking rain—too heavy—just what is wanted [illegible] for inland [illegible], about 50 miles from here."

IN most places in Kattywar there has been an average good fall of rain during the past month. At Wadhwan and the neighbouring locality, however, there has been but a meagre fall. In the Bhownuggur territory 6 in. 30 cents was the measure up to Thursday last.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
June	Previously registered ...	20 57	27 39	28 73
July 1	Monday	2 26	......	......
2	Tuesday	......	2 53	2 37
	Total..............	22 83	29 92	31 10
Fall up to 1st July 1877.........		......	27 67	29 15
"	30th June "	35 30	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ...... 1s. 8 5-32 to 1s. 8 3-16

Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8 15-32d

Credits, 3 " " 1s. 8

Documents, 3 " " 1s.

THE Railw

Dewey

Crimi

THE Municipal Commissioner's office was besieged yesterday afternoon by a gang of coolies (representing a much larger number) from Toolsee Water Works, who presented a petition complaining of the contractors (Messrs. John Campbell and Co.) having treated them unfairly in the matter of payment, or rather non-payment, of wages due to them. It will be remembered that only a few weeks ago, one of Mr. Walton's Toolsee progress Reports was suppressed by the Town Council, because it contained some strong statements about the work being delayed by the obstructive conduct of the contractors. It appears that several months since, when complaints were made about the work being in a backward state, Mr. Walton was authorised by the Municipal Commissioner to engage workmen and look after and pay them himself. This action was taken in consequence of its being found that a sufficient number of coolies could not be got to work under the contractors. Mr. Walton succeeded by sending all round the country, in some instances even as far as Nassick, in getting an efficient body of labourers to work. But they could only be induced to come on condition that their railway fare was paid, and that there was an explicit understanding that their rate of pay was not to be less than five annas a day for men, and four annas for women. They were also to have advances made to them weekly to enable them to buy food, and were to be paid regularly every month. For some time they were kept under Mr. Walton, and the conditions they had stipulated for being observed, they performed their work satisfactorily. But Mr. Campbell complained that the arrangement was detrimental to his authority, and on that ground the work people were all handed over to his charge, he undertaking to observe the conditions which had been agreed to by Mr. Walton on behalf of the Municipality. But a very short time afterwards, he cut down their wages to four annas a day for men, and three annas for women, and neglected to pay the weekly advances, and altogether created so much dissatisfaction that a body of upwards of 300 left the works and refused to return. Those who waited on the Municipal Commissioner yesterday, and the others whom they represent, have remained at work up to date, and now seek to recover the extra anna per day from the date of their wages being decreased, and also their pay for last month, for which they do not appear to have received any return at all. Mr. Grant ordered a memorandum of their claims to be made, and Messrs. Campbell and Co., will be recommended to settle with them, failing which, we understand, they will be paid by the Municipal authorities, and the amount deducted from Messrs. Campbell and Company's bill.

THE Lahore paper hears from Simla that Lord William Beresford, riding at the Gymkhana on Friday evening, was thrown by his pony falling at a hurdle and considerably hurt, but doing well.

THE Judges of the Chief Court, Lahore (Messrs. Plowden and Smyth), have given judgment in the matter of the petition of Mr. E. P. Henderson, C. S., Officiating Government Advocate, applying to be enrolled an Advocate of the Chief Court. The Judges decided, after a careful consideration of the case, that they had not, under the Punjab Court's Act XVII. of 1877, power to admit Advocates. The petition was therefore rejected.

Vanity Fair, under the head of "Men of the Day," gives the following sketch of Lieut. General Sir Arnold Burrows Kemball, K.C.S.I., C.B.:—

For forty years and more Sir Arnold Kemball has served his country in the East. He started as an artillery officer in the Indian army, took part in the first Afghan expedition, and was then appointed Assistant-Resident in the Persian Gulf. Ten years later he became Resident, and in 1855 he was made Consul-General and Political Agent at Bagdad. The Persian expedition brought him again back to warfare, and in it he proved himself a very capable and gallant soldier by planning and carrying out the brilliant expedition against Ahmaz. In 1870 he resigned the service, but he was soon after chosen a British Commissioner to settle the Turco-Persian frontier, a business which was stopped by the outbreak of hostilities in Servia. Thereupon he was appointed to follow the military operations, and was subsequently sent to Asia Minor to perform the same task during the struggle there between the Turks and the Russians. In all these situations he has shown himself a keen and correct observer, full of energy and indifferent to danger. Sir Arnold is one of the best and best known of the race of soldier-statesmen bred by service in the East. He has an intimate acquaintance with the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, and he not only understands well the habits, customs, and modes of thought of Oriental peoples generally, but has also what is at least equally important, a thorough knowledge of Oriental manners. Withal he is genial and kindly, honest, straightforward, and manly; and so great a confidence does he inspire that when he was Consul-General at Bagdad, it was found that a word from him would procure the presence of shy Arab chiefs when all the efforts of Turkish authorities had failed. He would do good service as the representative of England at Teheran.

With reference to one statement in this notice of Sir A. Kemball, Lieut. Low writes:—

"Honour to whom honour is due" is doubtless your motto, and I feel sure, from what I know of Sir Arnold Kemball, that he would have no wish to wear the laurels gained by others. In justice, therefore, to a gallant officer I write to inform you that Sir Arnold neither commanded nor planned the expedition to Ahwaz, during the Persian war of 1856-57. Sir James Outram entrusted the conduct of the expedition to Captain Rennie, of the Indian Navy, and the troops were more immediately under the orders of the late Captain Hunt of the 78th Highlanders, in whose work, as well as my own recently published "History of the Indian Navy," a detailed account appears. Sir James Outram says in his despatch:—"Captain Rennie, Indian Navy, has again earned my highest praise and warmest thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted this expedition." Captain Kemball was in political charge of the expedition, and himself writes of the plan of operations:—"I may be permitted to observe that its adoption fully justified the previous reputation of Captain Rennie for daring and intrepidity."

SIR BARTLE FRERE has had an opportunity of showing the colonists at the Cape how much stern determination underlies his ordinary suavity of manner. His Excellency has summarily dismissed from office the Ministry of Mr. Molteno. The latter gentleman seems on his own showing to have set up a claim on behalf of his Government which it would have been impossible for any Colonial Governor, representing the constitutional authority of the mother country, to sanction or to admit. The dispute arose out of the determination of Sir Bartle Frere to call in the aid of Imperial troops in suppressing the rebellion that had broken out, and his claim at the same time to exercise supreme control over the colonial forces employed for the same purpose. Mr. Molteno and his colleagues objected to the employment of Imperial troops, inasmuch as they deemed the colonial forces to be capable of suppressing the rebellion unaided, and they denied Sir Bartle Frere's right, as Commander-in-Chief, to control the movements of the colonial forces independently of the Ministry. Thus with an unsuppressed rebellion in its midst, the colony was plunged, by the obstinacy of Mr. Molteno and his colleagues, into a constitutional dispute which seemed likely to paralyse military operations, and to bring about a great disaster. The Ministry demanded that the Imperial troops should be withdrawn, and they proposed themselves to undertaken the management of all colonial forces, entirely uncontrolled by any reference to military authority. Sir Bartle decided the matter in the following trenchant minute:—

"Admitting to the fullest practical extent that the Governor acts solely by and with the advice of his Ministers, it seems to me that when Mr. Molteno's Cabinet, at a time like the present, advises the Governor to send away a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery which have been sent to their aid, to withdraw all Her Majesty's forces in the colony into garrison at East London and King William's Town, and to trust for the suppression of the rebellion and the occupation of Galekaland entirely to volunteers, bound by no law and serving only where and as long as they please, the Governor who could believe that such advice was in accordance with the wishes of Parliament or would ever be approved by the Parliament of the colony, would be fitter for a lunatic asylum than the office I have the honour to hold. I conscientiously believe that to adopt this advice would indefinitely extend the rebellion and the destruction of property and life which has already occurred, and nothing in my opinion could at present justify my acquiescing in a course so unconstitutional, as it appears to me, and certainly so ruinous to the country.

"I have already expressed my opinion of the concluding propositions at the end of the minute for the removal of Her Majesty's troops now in the colony, or expected here shortly. I could hardly bring myself to believe that Mr. Molteno and his collegues seriously mean what the terms of the minute imply unless I had been personally assured by them that such is their meaning.

"It is with the deepest pain and regret that I record the conclusion which I have orally communicated to Mr. Molteno and his collegues here present, that the position they have deliberately taken up and persisted in leaves me no alternative but to dispense with their services. If it were possible to consult Parliament, I would gladly, and without an hour's delay, refer to its authority, believing as I do most conscientiously in the paramount authority which it was equally the intention of Her Majesty's Government and that of the Legislature to vest in Parliament; but with the indefinite protection of [illegible] the ruin of the country clearly [illegible] ing, if Messrs. Molteno [illegible] present course, I [illegible] stopping th[illegible] of the [illegible]

love of the German people, and once more strengthened his conviction that the pernicious seed from which these deeds of violence sprang will find no permanent soil in the patriotism of the nation. The Emperor, deeply touched by the daily increasing proofs he receives of most disinterested affection, which restores his complete confidence in the fidelity and devoted sentiments of the people, has instructed the Crown Prince to convey his most earnest thanks to all those who have afforded his heart consolation by their sympathetic manifestations towards him on his bed of suffering."

THE *Daily News* understands that the death of King George of Hanover is likely to be followed by a formal renunciation on the part of his son, Prince Ernest, of his pretensions to the Crown, and by his acknowledgment of the annexation of the kingdom to Prussia. On this understanding the sequestered estates of the late King will probably be restored to him.

THE Belgian Society of Geography gave a banquet, on the 13th June, in honour of Mr. Stanley at the Circle du Commerce of Brussels. The president of the banquet, M. Houzeau, the director of the Brussels Observatory and president of the Geographical Society, in proposing the health of Mr. Stanley, spoke in high terms of the qualities which the energetic explorer has displayed. Mr. Stanley, in replying, was much applauded. After the banquet, Mr. Stanley attended a meeting in the lecture-hall of the Circle, where M. Houzeau again bade him welcome in the name of the Belgian Geographical Society, and handed to him a medal and the diploma of honorary member of the society. Mr. Stanley expressed his thanks to the society.

DR. G. ROHLFS, in a letter to a friend, expresses a hope that he may be able to start for Africa in the course of the ensuing year. He does not propose to explore the Libyan desert, as has been stated, but will endeavour to trace the Shari to its source, and to examine the country lying between that river, the Benue, and Ogowai. He has selected Tripolis as his starting point because he is acquainted with Northern Africa and will be able there to engage trustworthy servants and purchase beasts of burden and draught. He intends rapidly to cross the Sahara by way of Kufarah, and is of opinion that a march through the desert will strengthen the constitution of his followers. He proposes to take twelve Europeans and one hundred natives with him. The construction of carts, the boxes of which can be screwed together so as to serve as a boat, is under consideration. The expenses of the expedition are estimated at 7,000*l.* of which 2,500*l.* will be granted, in all probability, by the German African Association.

THE Shah, on the eve of his departure for Europe, performed an act of pilgrimage on the afternoon of the 3rd April to the shrine of Abdulazeem in the neighbourhood of Teheran, and while proceeding there, in passing through the square near the gate of his palace, his carriage was surrounded by a band of 50 soldiers belonging to one of the Ispahan regiments on duty at the Capital, who presented a petition and immediately afterwards closed in a menacing manner on His Majesty's carriage. They were ordered to retire by the persons in attendance, but not having done so an affray ensued, during which two of the Shah's attendants were knocked off their horses, and some of the soldiers were wounded, one of the Shah's windows was broken by stones, and the coachman having been ordered to drive on rapidly did so and got clear of the crowd. On reaching the next regiment an officer was sent with a company of men to seize the ring-leaders. And on the Shah's return from the place of pilgrimage, ten of the number were executed, and of twenty others some were subjected to punishment by the lash, and others marked as criminals by having a portion of the ear cut off.

THE report of the yearly meeting of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. which took place at Trieste on the 22nd ultimo shows an increase of 187,000 florins for the year ending December 1877 compared with that of the previous year. After deducting the usual percentage for deterioration, repairs, insurance and the sum of 100,000 florins which were carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to florins 150,000, a dividend has been declared of fl. 26 per share which are of fl. 500 each, thus giving fully 7 per cent to the shareholders. The Insurance fund amounts to florins 2,400,000 which is the maximum according to the statutes of the company. The tabular statement of the fleet shows that the Company has 77 steamers aggregating 81,385 tons with a nominal of 17,730 H. P., and a large steamer the "Medea", now building.

In the new volume of the Wellington Despatches, for 1830-31, the Duke discusses, with much frankness in a letter to Croker, Sir David Baird's complaint that Wellington had been preferred to him in the taking of Seringapatam. The Duke gives many reasons which may have induced Lord Harris to prefer him to Baird, and goes on:—"However, of course, I never inquired the reason of my appointment or of [illegible] being laid aside. There were many other officers besides Baird and myself, all senior to me some to Baird. But I must say that I was the fit person to be selected. I had commanded the Nizam's army during the campaign, and had given universal satisfaction. I was liked by the natives."

A WRITER in *Vanity Fair* says:—I am informed that the articles entitled "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," which have appeared in the last three numbers of the *Fortnightly Review*, are written by Mr. Ralph Earle. I do not know whether this is the fact, but the articles are very bitter and very brilliant, and the brilliancy is of a kind which nobody could display better than Mr. Ralph Earle, who, by the way, was formerly the private secretary and friend of Lord Beaconsfield, and who unadvisedly resigned himself out of public life at too early a stage of his career.

THE *Sportsman* says:—The American crew who are going to compete at the approaching regatta have arrived at Henley, and have taken up their quarters at the Royal Hotel. They have brought with them from America two boats (fours), one of which is made of paper. The oars for this are of a peculiar shape, having blades longer and wider than those in general use in England. The crew were out on Thursday morning. Their style is thought by the Henley folk not to be very "taking." A Reuter's telegram, under date June 5, gives the following information:—"The Alsatia, which sailed to-day for England, had on board the Showacoemette crew of Detroit, who intend taking part in the Henley regatta. Mr. George W. Lee, champion amateur oarsman of America, is also among the passengers."

THE official and semi-official portions of the Russian press continue to write in a very sanguine tone of the probable result of the Congress. The chief danger of the moment, they assert, is in Constantinople, where there is a party extremely desirous of producing a rupture. It is said that this danger has received the earnest attention of both the British and Russian Governments. Some of the telegrams from Constantinople also state that great uneasiness still exists there. The *Daily News* correspondent says that it is feared that there is a party still desirous of changing the Sovereign. The appointment of seven Grand Viziers in six months and frequent changes in other Ministries cause dissatisfaction. About fifty palace employes have been dismissed, and many arrests have been made. On the other hand, complaints are made in Constantinople telegrams of the conduct of the Bulgarians, who are stated to be pillaging Turkish villages and massacring the inhabitants. The Russians, one despatch says, are deaf to all complaints on the subject; but the Pera correspondent of the *Times* states that, acting upon stringent orders from General Todleben, the Russian military authorities are taking rigorous measures against Bulgar bands, having arrested several individuals, of whom three were taken redhanded and summarily executed.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council could not be held yesterday afternoon for want of a quorum. The Chairman said there was a large amount of business to be gone through, and some of it of a very important character, so it was advisable that the meeting should be held as earliest as possible. To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon was fixed, at three o'clock.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 1.

[illegible] been generally here, [illegible] now necessary. The [illegible] for more rain. [illegible] charge of his [illegible] Collector of Broach. [illegible] of Guzerat, [illegible] the Parsee [illegible] by [illegible] cautious [illegible]

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, JUNE 8.

AT first there were not many of the sepoys to be seen in the streets of Malta, but gradually the numbers increased, and now you meet large batches of them together, and in some places only one, or perhaps two; they all wear their uniforms, and with their bright scarlet coats and handsome head-dresses make a great show, towering as they do, above the other foot-passengers on the pavements. The Maltese are rather short in stature, and the tall Indian soldiers gain considerably by the contrast. All are behaving very well, and are rapidly making their way with the people. The children have quite recovered from their alarm, and shake hands with the sepoys in a friendly way, on all opportunities, and both old and young call out "salaam" whenever they see anyone belonging to the force approaching.

The 1st Lancers, 9th and 26th Bombay N. I. are in camp at Saint Antonio, about 4 miles from Valletta.

The 31st and 13th Bengal Regiments, with the 25th Madrasees and the Sappers and Miners, are in Fort Manoel.

Her Gracious Majesty's Birthday was anniversarized on Monday, the 27th May. The flags at all the Consulates were hoisted, and the English ships decorated with gay bunting in honour of the occasion. In the afternoon a parade of all the troops took place, the 25th Madras N. I. being amongst the number. All were as usual in full dress, and the *feu de-joie* was fired by the troops extended along the forts and works that face the harbour. The firing was commenced by flag signals, and as soon as the big guns had had their say, the rifles chattered away all round the water, regiment after regiment taking it up in succession. The effect was very good. After the firing was over, the usual march past took place. The 25th N. I. had evidently not quite recovered their land legs and marched somewhat like blue jackets ashore; they had not been long landed, and the call to arms so soon could have been hardly expected by them. In the evening H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and a very large party of both English and Maltese gentlemen, with many of the officers lately arrived from India, were entertained at dinner by Sir Charles and Lady Straubenzie. After dinner the Queen's health was drunk standing, and three cheers for Her Majesty were given with great spirit. The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, coupled with that of the Duke of Edinburgh as the guest of the evening, was very cordially responded to. These toasts were given by His Excellency the Governor. H. R. H. briefly returned thanks for himself and the Duchess, and then came the speech of the evening, Sir Victor Houlton, in proposing the health of His Excellency the Governor of the feast and the Governor of Malta, as he happily styled him, spoke of Malta as the key to our Indian Empire—one cannot help thinking that India must be rather hampered with its number of keys—but this by the way—and as the nucleus from which we can despatch our now united armies of England and India to any portion of our Empire on which it has been said the sun never sets. I am sorry I cannot give your readers the whole speech, and, perhaps, I should only weary them if I did, but this bit will, I think, interest them amongst other things. He added that in the twenty years he had resided in Malta he had never heard a sound that had given him more pleasure than the sound of the hearty cheers with which thousands of gallant British soldiers welcomed their Indian comrades in the field on their arrival here. Those hearty cheers, he said, registered a great event in English history, and should be taken as a warning to England's foes. I have not given this in his exact words. His Excellency was a good deal affected in returning thanks, and spoke of the deep interest he will always take in Malta. There were some more speeches, but I have culled only what I hope will interest your readers.

On Saturday, the 1st June, there was another grand parade for His Excellency Sir Charles Straubenzee, who was anxious to see the whole of the new arrivals before he left for England. All the troops in Malta were present, including the Indian Expeditionary Force. I was very fortunate in obtaining a good place, and had a capital view of all there was to be seen. I have had some experience in grand military displays, but I may safely say that I never witnessed one that excited so much interest. The only place available for the parade was the Floriana, a large square in Valletta over 300 yards long by 200 in breadth, partly surrounded with high houses and with a pleasant view of the harbour with shipping and the forts on the other side as a background. In order to get the largest possible number into this limited space it was necessary to place the Brigades in lines of columns as close as they could stand. This formation had a very pleasing effect when seen from above, as it brought such a vast body of men immediately under the eyes of the spectators, and as all the native regiments wore head dresses of different shapes and colours, each was readily distinguished, and the *tout ensemble* much improved. On the right of the first Brigade was the 1st Bombay Lancers with their dark serviceable-looking uniform, turbans with streaming ends, and the whole lighted up by the bright pennants on their lance heads; next on their left stood the native regiments, and on their left again dark masses of European artillery with the smart regiments of British infantry next to them. The most perfect arrangements must have been made to get all these regiments into so confined a space without a hitch or accident of any kind; they marched in from different roads, regiment after regiment, silently and regularly, and took up their ground in a remarkably steady manner. No better test of the ability of the commanders and the discipline of the men could have been devised, and the result was most satisfactory. When all was ready, the Governor rode forward, looking very well and sitting on his restive charger with ease and dignity. He was received with the usual "present," the officers being in line in front of their respective regiments. He then rode round and inspected each regiment; after this was over, the whole army marched past the saluting flag, where a brilliant party of the beauty and fashion of Malta, and the Governor with his staff, were posted. This was performed with the usual steadiness of British troops, and many little remarks of approbation from the Governor and other by-standers who were well capable of judging showed that there was not much to find fault with. The native troops, in whom many of your readers are most interested, acquitted themselves well, although not so well as they would have done on ground they knew, and in their own country. The whole scene was so entirely new to them. The dense crowds of Europeans, the high houses roofed with white faces, looking down upon them; every window, every cornice, every inch where man or boy could find a standing place, was occupied. Instead of the bands of their own regiments, to which they were accustomed, the splendid bands of the British regiments were massed and played for them. No wonder, then, if with all this novelty and excitement, honest Jack Sepoy was a little nervous and felt that a brush with the Ruskies would be a trifle compared to the present ordeal. To add to his troubles he had not been able to practise a march past since he left his soft level parade ground in India, where the footsteps were scarcely audible, and here was a steady tramp over a hard resounding ground that even the loud strains of the soldiers' band failed to drown. The gradual withdrawal of the troops was effected with as much system and order as their arrival, and by the time the last regiment had passed the saluting point, the greater part had left the ground and were winding towards their respective quarters. The sound of the different bands dying away in the distance as the regiments diverged along their several routes, came wafted back on the evening breeze, and by about seven o'clock the Floriana was once more its quiet self.

A few days ago I took a walk in the direction of the Palace of Saint Antonio. It was a fine morning with a pleasant breeze, and after passing through the Bombes gate, I soon emerged into the open country. The fields are all enclosed with stone walls, and the windmills whirling away on every high spot give a lively appearance to the scene. In one corner of nearly every field is a square stone building that looks at a distance like a dwelling house, and gives the idea that the whole country is much more densely populated than it really is. These square buildings are used for stowing grain, and in the one we visited was a square stone trough hollowed out of a solid block of stone and used probably for measuring purposes. The walls of some of these little buildings were adorned with the advertisements of two rival inns both calling themselves "The Half-Way House," and both of course differing in directions as to whether the one that was the most attractive was the first or second. One was said to be kept by Mrs. Mintow, and was *not* the first you come to; the other was kept by one J. Sheppard, and "*was* the first you come to," he, being an old R. N. man, added the concise and nautical direction, "on your starboard bow, sir." There is something about sailors that is I think always attractive; their honest bluntness of perhaps their kind sort of half-pitying manner [illegible] poor land-lubbers many be the cause. [illegible] ance, at any rate, the R. N. and the [illegible] w, sir" had their effect, and it [illegible] house" visited. A neat sign [illegible] legend, "Rose Shamrock and [illegible] hung over the door, and on [illegible] very cool and comfortable [illegible] fitted with seats and a round table, all very clean and neat. I was received by mine host in person with a franksailorlike hospitality. A glass of cold ale was the modest demand, and while the old fellow briskly bustled off to get it, I took a seat and looked around at his fixings—everything was neat and appropriate. A brass cannon was one of the table ornaments, mounted on a model carriage, and the "Historical Guide to Malta," or a book with some such title, lay on the table to beguile the time with. On one of the walls in coloured letters were some quaint lines setting forth the good comforts that were obtainable, and during a short rest I made a note of the first verse, and here it is—

Beneath July's oppressive heat
He travelled ten good miles,
O'er country roads, through fields and bogs,*
And clambered over stiles.
I've other two good miles to walk
Before my journey ends.
Parched is my throat, the sun is hot,
A stream of sweat descends,
But the good old house appears in view
As my strength begins to fail,
Mine ease I'll take, and my thirst I'll slake
With a foaming pint of ale.

And so on through three more verses. Pot-house poetry, surely, but unlike the placards one usually meets with in such houses. Other frames contained certificates from officers of various regiments and ships that have visited Malta, all of which went to show that old Sheppard was a man that might be trusted. I learnt that most of the regiments encamped at Saint Antonio had liberally patronized the old gentleman, and had been well satisfied with his catering; some of them had taken rooms and slept in the house. Plenty of stores were being started for the use of the Bombay troops hard by, where good things of all sorts could be had and at much more moderate rates than are usually demanded under similar circumstances in other strange lands I have visited. I think honesty seems to be characteristic of the good Maltese people, and it is to be hoped that they will not be spoilt by the present influx of strangers. A little beyond the inn I caught the sound of music, and following my ears, I came upon the 9th Bombay Infantry band at practice. A group of Maltese were listening with evident pleasure to the performance, and mixing freely with them were men of the different regiments in the neighbourhood, who appeared highly flattered by the attention they were receiving in return. The 1st Lancers were quite doing the Light Cavalry trick of monopolizing the larger share of regard from the fair sex and were putting on a little extra swagger for their special behoof. One of their officers, it is said, thinking that his men were getting more attention from the inhabitants than was good for them, and wishing to keep his camp free from intruders, hit upon the following expedient. Taking one of the Police Superintendents aside, with a serious air he told him that the men, as a rule, were quiet, but would resent being interfered with, particularly at their meal times when they became somewhat savage. He gave him warning that after this the responsibility would rest with the Police, and if the people interfered with his men, and any ill befel them, he declined to be answerable. The policeman looked rather blue and walked off. Soon after he returned with a body of his men and cleared the camp of every Maltese that was in it.

The palace garden at Saint Antonio has rather the appearance of a cemetery at a little distance with its straight rows of dark green cypress trees, that in contrast with the dazzling white houses and roads look almost black. The large courtyard of the building is surrounded with high walls, covered with very fine creepers of various kinds. It is under consideration, I believe, to let officers of the Expeditionary Force occupy the palace during their stay; and had it not been that the present Governor of Malta was on the eve of departure, they would, it is said, have been sent there on first arrival. A rather unfortunate *contretemps* occurred about the disposal of the remains of a poor syce of the Lancers who died a few days ago. The commanding officer applied to the Police authorities for an order for his burial, and also requested that a place might be assigned for the purpose. The Police refused consent, and it was concluded that some doctor's certificate was required. This was duly furnished, and still no sanction for burial could be obtained. In the meantime the body was becoming very unpleasant, and had to be taken away to a distance. After a day or two, however, leave to bury was obtained, and the body interred in the Mahomedan burial ground, the syce being of that faith. A large quadrangle is being built near the Saint Antonio camp for the cremation of Hindus. The ideas of disposing of the dead in Malta appear to be somewhat peculiar. One hears of bodies being packed in boxes and placed in lofts, and if a box of sufficient size for a full length Maltese to be placed in cannot be conveniently obtained, the difficulty is got over by cutting the body in two pieces and packing him up in that way. I cannot say that I have seen this, but I have good authority for saying that it is done. Tommy Atkins' notion of being on friendly terms with his darker brethren is [illegible] very droll. He certainly judges them by himself, and thinks that the way to a friend's heart is through his throat, so a resort to the nearest grog shop is the first step towards making an acquaintance. He induces his new friend to pledge him in a cup of right good ale, or rum and water. This is followed by a return drink and then with their heads full of the fumes of the liquor, out they sally for a walk. On Sunday the scenes in the street of Valletta were certainly anything but creditable. A British soldier too drunk to walk would be seen supported on either side by sepoys, who, although comparatively sober, were still too unsteady on their legs to walk straight, or a carriage would roll past with a mixture of British and native soldiers belonging to different regiments so intermingled, that no doubt the poor driver would have great difficulty in sorting them when he arrived at the different barracks. The perplexity of a sergeant, say of the Royal Scots, or the 71st Highlanders, at finding a drunken sepoy deposited at the barracks, may be easier imagined than described. The streets were crowded with men of every regiment and of all colours, with uniforms as various. The cases of drunkenness were, comparatively speaking, very few, and when it is remembered that standing treat is the only way a soldier has of showing attention to a friend, we must not judge the matter too severely. As a rule, all were orderly and well behaved, and in future I believe measures will be taken to limit the number of men in the streets. The sepoys visit many of the shops. They enter two or three men together, and take a good look at everything there is to be seen and having satisfied their curiosity, walk out again. One pretty girl in a stationer's shop told me that a very tall Indian soldier had come in to buy some note-paper. She put a packet in his hands when he put his thumb to his tongue, and having wetted it, proceeded to count the sheets. "I told him not to do so as he would soil the paper, when he put it down and ran out of the shop," she added. I explained that they were not accustomed to purchase from young Englishwomen, as in India they had shops kept by their own people to go to. All the transports are kept ready to sail in 24 hours' notice. There are always the most wonderful reports floating about. Our telegrams are mostly from Rome, and are often rather sensational. It is now said that England is in treaty for the purchase of Crete, and that we are to go there. The reports of the attempt to shoot the Emperor of Germany were received here with profound horror. It is to be hoped that the injury he has received has been exaggerated, and that we shall get better accounts hereafter.

His Excellency Sir Charles with Lady Straubenzee left on the 5th of June. A large crowd accompanied him to the Marina, where he embarked in H. M. S. Escort. A number of bands were playing, and the Police arrangements were anything but good, as the mob pressed so that the musicians were unable to perform on their instruments. The departure was much the same as that witnessed on the departure of a popular Governor from Bombay, and the usual loyal addresses have been presented. Sir Charles Van Straubenzee as Governor has made himself very popular with the Maltese, but not so with the English residents, I am told.

All the ships have arrived safe, except the unfortunate "dhow" that was laden with grass-cutters' tats. She was abandoned in rough weather in the Red Sea, picked up by a man-of-war and brought to Suez. The s. s. Goa from here was sent back, and took the poor ponies on board. The dhow was then sent back to Aden, from whence she will proceed to Bombay, but not, let us hope, till after the monsoon. Only ten horses of the Cavalry died on the voyage. This speaks wonders for those who are responsible, and shows that both officers and men have taken great care of them. The ponies arrived very thin, but as forage is plentiful and cheap here, they will no doubt make good use of their time and soon recover their flesh. General Watson has pitched his camp at St. Antonio, close to his brigade, and General Ross with his staff occupy rooms at the Dunsford Hotel. All hands are getting wearied of inaction, and certainly the poor fellows under canvas this hot weather are to be pitied, but they appear quite happy and contented, and have their neat little cooking arrangements under the boundary walls of the fields just as comfortably as if they were in India. The Maltese are much struck with their handiness and neatness in cooking for themselves without ranges or any costly appliances, such as all European troops would require.

MALTA, JUNE 15.

THE Martini-Henry rifle has been issued to the Native Infantry troops. The regiments were marched to Fort Elmo, where they gave up their Sniders, and then to the Arsenal to receive the new weapons. The object of giving them out rifles the same in pattern as the rest of the army is to prevent the possibility of having two kinds of ammunition in the field. Great inconvenience was caused by this during the Central Indian campaign, our regiments having marched with rifles on their shoulders and Brown Bess ammunition in their magazines, the result of which proceeding would have been disastrous had it not been discovered in time, and remedied at the nearest arsenal, by taking away the rifles again and giving the men the Brown Bess arms. The men no doubt will find the new rifles awkward at first, and it is to be hoped that opportunities will be afforded them to practise at targets before being called upon to take the field with them. All sort of shaves are extant, the latest being that the Indian force is to occupy Crete for two years. Before I post this there will probably be several more of various kinds. Any that may be stronger than the rest I will give you from time to time, as they may supply food for powerful speculations to some of your readers as they do to us.

The new Governor arrived on the 8th of June, at about five o'clock in the morning. He was received at the landing place by a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scotts. The salute of 17 guns was fired from batteries round the quarantine harbour. He drove to the palace and was received there by another guard of honour from the 61st, drawn up in the square in front of the palace. The Maltese were not very favourably impressed at first sight of their new Governor, as he did not acknowledge their dearly loved ruler. General Sir Arthur Borton, K. C. B., had not received his commission when he landed, so assumed his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces and Governor of Malta on the strength of his being the senior officer present. The usual proclamation was not, therefore, read at the time by the Chief Secretary, Sir Victor Houlton. Sir Arthur is a fine fresh military-looking man, and has a commanding and resolute appearance. He is said to be in all respects one of the best General officers in the British army. There is more than one party in Malta, and, as is usual in most small places, the party feeling is rather strong. The following distich, which I copy from the *Malta Times*, is a clever little bit:—

HINTS TO SCANDAL MONGERS.

You will almost excite
Certain writers to frenzy,
If you mention the name
Of Sir Charles Van Straubenzee.
They put on an aspect
As fierce as a lictor
At the slightest eulogium
Passed on Sir Victor.
But they'll swallow you up
Altogether or singly
For a compliment paid
To Sir Adrian Dingli.

The Duke of Cambridge is expected here on the 15th or 16th instant, and the troops are being exercised every day on the Floriana parade ground, the different divisions taking it in turn as the space will not admit of all manœuvring on it at the same time. The available British regiments were brigaded together on Tuesday, and went through a few simple movements under General Airey. On Wednesday morning the whole of the Expeditionary Force was paraded under General Ross. Sir Arthur Borton, with his brilliant staff, was present and inspected the little army, being received in line of quarter columns with the usual salute. After this a march past in column and line of quarter columns. The division was then manœuvred in two lines very skilfully by General Ross, the combined space enhancing the difficulties considerably; of course any extensive movements were impracticable, the parade ground being little better than a barrack square. A great improvement was evinced by all, and some of the regiments were remarkably steady. It is much to be regretted that there is no ground here fit for the display of troops; the fields are enclosed with high stone walls, and are so small that half a battalion would be cramped in its exercise. If the troops are kept long here they will certainly deteriorate, and the native regiments, instead of being improved by their contact with the British troops, will return to India in a far worse state than they came. There is every prospect of a failure in the water supply. The men are at present using water stored in under-ground reservoirs. This is merely rain water, and will soon be expended. When it is gone the water from the aqueduct will be used, but the quantity is not sufficient, and it will be necessary to put the troops on an allowance. Men like these, who are accustomed to bathe and wash their clothes every day, will find this rather a hardship, the more so as it will come upon them in the hottest season of the year when a cold bath is to them a necessary of life. There will probably be some arrangement made for them to bathe in the sea. The bathing at Sliuna is particularly good, and bath houses can be cheaply built. I hear that some temporary mess houses are about to be erected in the camp at St. Antonio for the use of the officers there, and that the soldiers' tents are to be covered in with boardings before the hot summer sets in. This will be a great boon, and will no doubt be a saving in the end as it will prevent much sickness.

I was taking a turn inside St. John's a [illegible] when a large number of men from the Native Cavalry and some of the Ghoorkas entered the building. Each one reverently removed his head-dress, and remained bare headed during the whole time he was in the church. One, a Mussulman [illegible] one of the Cavalry regiments, advanced to the altar when service was being performed, and entered into conversation with one of the officiating priests. The man was so well behaved and serious in his demeanour that no attempt was made to send him away; all behaved in the most orderly and gentlemanlike manner. This conduct is highly appreciated by the Maltese, who are surprised to find that the people whom they hitherto have looked on as savage heathens, ready to eat their children and murder them in cold blood, are as gentle and courteous as any body of men they have ever seen, and are so respectfully considerate towards their religious prejudices as the most refined of their Continental neighbours. I hear many little anecdotes of the Indian soldiers amongst the better classes of the Malta people, and all are in their favour. Many of the native regiments are engaging the services of [illegible] band masters for the time they are to remain in Malta, so you may expect to hear a vast improvement on their return to Bombay. The leader of the Opera band, who is a very able man, has taken the bands of the Ghoorkas and [illegible] Bombay Regiment in hand, and [illegible] doing justice to his tuition. The Ghoorkas meet him at the Opera house for practice, and he goes out daily to Saint Antonio to instruct the 9th men. Sports, games and athletic sports are on the tapis and I will, if possible, send you an account of them in my next. The tent-pegging between the men of the Bengal and Bombay Cavalry regiments will be well worth seeing. I was paying a visit a few days ago at a Maltese gentleman's house. The son and the young ladies were able to converse freely in English, and I was much pleased with their courteous and pleasing manners. The father, a fine specimen of a Maltese gentleman, was, unfortunately for me, unacquainted with my language, and my knowledge of his was of too limited a character to admit of much intercourse between us. The son had made a very interesting collection of Maltese coins which were neatly arranged and classified. Some of them were of great antiquity, and all most curious. After he had led me through a succession of grand master pieces—Maltese Roman, Maltese Greek, Maltese Phœnician, &c.—he wound up by showing me the most curious piece of needlework I ever saw, and I will leave your lady readers to find out how it was done. At first sight it did not appear very wonderful, but on closer examination it became evident that no ordinary skill had been exercised in its construction. It represented a white vase of flowers worked in floss silk. The flowers were pink and yellow roses, with for-get-me-nots, and a small star-flower worked in yellow, with a fair proportion of green leaves, the vase standing on a ground of the same in two shades. The stems of the roses had the fine hair seen in Nature, worked in the finest silk, it was perfectly worked, and the holes through which the silk passed were finer than could be made, I think, even by the finest modern needle. On turning it I found that both sides were precisely the same, and on holding it up to the light, I saw that the holes made for silk were so close together that the spaces between were not larger than the width of each hole. The foundation on which this was worked was paper not thicker than that used to print your *Gazette* on and the date at the foot was 1720, and it was signed Di. V. Gerada. I was assured by my friend that it was valued at £50, and had been discovered shut in between the leaves of a very old book. I will leave those who understand the difficulties of embroidery to say how it was worked.

The houses are very large and comfortable, those of the poorest even being respectable looking buildings, the excellent stone of Malta being used in their construction. The stone is quaried close to the town, the holes being afterwards filled in with rubbish and stone chips, and the soil replaced over the spot. The crust of earth in which the magnificent crops are raised, sometimes three times a year, is rarely more than three feet thick, and in many places not more than two. The virgin soil is found in crevices, in the solid rock; sometimes a regular cave full is found, and at other places it is only in a thin layer in fissures between the masses of stone; when found it is spread over the surface and produces the finest crops. Fresh supplies of the earth are found from time to time. This may be better known than I suppose, but to me it was quite new. Much of the earth here, it is said, was brought from the mainland in ships; the best is that dug out of the stone-beds.

Many of our Bombay friends will be anxious to know when, it is supposed, we shall return to India. At present this is a difficult question to answer. The new mess houses being built for the native regiments at St. Antonio do not lead one to think that the force will be withdrawn very soon. I believe that it will be found necessary to keep the troops together until the terms agreed to by the Congress now sitting have been carried out by the Russians and Turks. I can hardly suppose that the mere acceptance of the terms imposed on Turkey and agreed to by Russia and the other Powers will be considered sufficient to warrant the dispersion of the British army, but rather that it will be necessary to continue the preparation for war until the points agreed to have been actually carried into effect, or, at any rate, until all the promised transfer of lands and abandonment of forts have been executed, internal reforms being left on trust as before. If I am right in this view of the matter, it may be some months yet before we leave the Mediterranean.

The priests of the Church of Rome are very busy amongst the Indian soldiers, and may be seen visiting them in numbers, walking amongst their tents and in the hospitals. The men appear to take their visits in good part as their ostensible object is to see the members of their own flocks. One of them paid a visit on board one of the transports when it first arrived in harbour. The men were Madras sepoys, and the story is that when his reverence asked how many Christians there were in the ship, one of the men answered, We are all Christians except that man, pointing to a comrade, and he is a Presbyterian. I wonder what caste he thought a Presbyterian is? There is one point which I think our good clergy in India might copy the Maltese priests in, and that is the material of their vestments. Instead of the hot black clothes considered necessary to piety in India, they wear here a cool kakee coloured dress cut exactly the same as the usual black costume of the priesthood, and with a clerical flap hat to match. Fifteen or twenty of them walking together have quite as serious a look as the black gentlemen one is accustomed to in other parts of the world, and have also the advantage of looking sensible and workman like. The dress is quite as distinctive, which is, I conclude, the only object a man has in wearing a garb different to other men's.

Dr. Watts says that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do; and if this be so one would expect to find plenty of mischief in Malta, and were it not perhaps that the idle hands of Malta are too idle even to do mischief, our expectation might be realized. The number of strong men and women that one sees basking in the sun in the early part of day is quite astonishing; how they get food to eat is a wonder; they sit listlessly doing nothing or sleep away the precious hours, as if that was the sole reason for their being poor, which they all seem to be, and under the circumstances this is and must be their natural condition. Many spend their time in begging, and streets are thronged with beggars who hold out their hands and say "miserabile." It must be a thriving business for so many to engage in it. The sepoys give as much as they can spare to these poor creatures, and are especially kind to any children that come in their way. It is the little ones at home they are thinking of no doubt.

The sitting of Congress does not cause any relaxation in the preparations for active service, and weighing of kit and calculations for actual necessaries for fighting days are being carried out with much energy, everything being ready to start at a moment's notice for any part of the world. Constantly seeing these quietly conducted arrangements prevents their being observed, but those who know their significance are aware that no stone is left unturned to bring matters to perfection, or as near it as human foresight can attain.

THE CONQUEST OF KASHGAR.

THE Russian *Turkestan Gazette* contains the following particulars of the Chinese conquest of Kashgar:—

Lin Sho Daryn, since 1876 in command of the Chinese forces stationed in the district of Urumchi, who did nothing while Yakub Beg was in power, had no sooner heard of the latter's death, than he commenced advancing on Kashgar, the capture of which city had long since been ordered by Tso Tsun Tan, the Governor General of the provinces of Shansi and Ghansu and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces appertaining to the "new line"—as the Chinese name the north-western section of their Empire, comprising East Turkestan and the region formerly known as Zungaria. On the 5—17th December 1877 Lin Sho occupied the capital of Kashgar, an event which created a strong panic throughout Jityshahr. The Begs of the different towns, and other persons who had some influence under Yakub Beg's *régime* fled in all directions. The Hakim ("Commandant") of Yarkand, Yunus Jan-Shigaul and 400 men of his garrison, took the road to Sarykol; the Hakims of Yangishahr and Khotan abandoned their towns; and a certain Kadagul Beg and Turan Khoja (one of Yakub Beg's envoys,) fled along the road to Tibet.

Soon, however, most of these fugitives bethought themselves of something better, Abdu Rahmon of Yangishahr addressed a letter to Lin Sho, offering his services to the Chinese Government; pointing out his past services, he explained that he could not help obeying Yakub [illegible] to power [illegible] and his, Abdu Rahman's, offer was accepted by the Chinese authorities. Thereupon Rahman at once went to Sarykol, where he captured Mulla Yunus Jân, sending him to Lin Sho, (Kashgar). Meanwhile a Chinese force on the march from Yarkand had also caught Kadagul Beg and Turan Khoja; and Niaz Beg of Khotan surrendered himself voluntarily to the Chinese General, who presented him with a coral bead, and appointed him the head of all the Mussulman commandants placed over the seven towns of Jityshahr. In this new dignity Niaz Beg has been ordered to reside at Yarkand. Tadji, Hakim Beg of Kashgar under the old *régime* of the Chinese, has been reinstated in the same city. Other dignitaries, having received various presents, were placed under the surveillance of Hassan Janbai (Aksakol of Kashgar), without whose permission they are forbidden to absent themselves. Yakub Beg's son Ishankul, who did not succeed in escaping before the Chinese entered Kashgar, is being treated with great respect by General Lin Sho: the Prince, his two wives, and about seven or eight servants, occupy free quarters at Yangishahr, and Lin Sho supplies their household with all necessaries. Further General Lin Sho has visited Yakub Beg's grave, over which he is said to have pronounced the following words:—

"Thy services [illegible] been ever dear to our [illegible] was of the best possible character, and [illegible] He sent thee death. Thy [illegible] too young to rule the people, has died [illegible] country without [illegible] cause—merely [illegible] us."

Having said this, Lin Sho had some [illegible] sacrificed [illegible] Yakub Beg's memory while the Mullas were reading passages from the Koran; and before quitting the grave, the Chinese General declared to the Mullas that they should be in no way hindered from acting according to the shariat, and confirmed their (the Mullas') authority. In spite of all these favours, the people look on with wonder and not without apprehension that something terrible (only known to the Chinese) may be hidden under this fair surface. As to the strength of the Chinese forces, they are now said to have about 12,000 men throughout Kashgar, distributed as follows:—

Kizilak (village) Khan Aryk, near Yarkand.. 2,5[illegible] men.
Kizilak Faizabad, on the road to Aksu .... 2,500 "
Village of Artush, on the road to Chakmak .... [illegible] "
And at Yarkand and Kashgar (chiefly the former, where it is cheaper to maintain troops) .... [illegible] "

These forces are commanded by General Lin Sho, upon whom the title of Tsun Tan (higher than [illegible] Tsun Tsiam) has been conferred for the conquest of Kashgar, said title being accompanied by a ruby bead, which he is to wear on the cap. The majority of the troops carry pikes (lances); of European made firearms they have at most 1,500.

Mohamed Khan (a Sart), the bearer of a letter from Lin Sho (to the Governor General of Turkestan), was verbally instructed by the former to reassure all Kirghiz and Russian merchants, telling them that they need have no fear of the Chinese army, which, he was to add, "would only march on Narynka." [illegible] The same Mahomed Khan had [illegible] Lin Sho had received orders from the Tso Tsun Tan [illegible] Lianchow, to repair the Muzart (Pass) [illegible] hills, to which end labourers were to have been sent out from Aksu. "This done, Lin Sho—the order goes on to say—"will march his troops across the Muzart and join my (the Tso Tsun Tan's forces) between Karashahr and Shikho, not later than in the third moon (April). Should Lin Sho require horses, I have 27,000 horses ready at hand." (Mohamed Khan holds the rank of a Chinese officer wearing a white bead on his cap. He has been appointed Hakim Beg of the village of Artush.)

It is also rumoured that the Tso Tsun Tan (60 years of age) will soon be recalled to Pekin, when Lin Sho will be appointed in his room.

BOMBAY.

HOUSEBREAKING BY NIGHT.—Cassum Hyat Khan was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, with committing house breaking by night, in order to the commission of the offence of theft in the residence of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, on the Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on the night of the 5th ultimo. The prisoner was convicted upon his own confession, and being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frank Taylor and six other seamen of the British ship Cannanore, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to four weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they were articled seamen. Charles Smith, of the British ship [illegible], and Benjamin Morris, of the ship Scottish Chieftain, were each sentenced by the same magistrate for a similar offence to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

WE had soft, gentle, monsoon rain for several [illegible] on Monday night. The rain was not heavy, but it was continuous, and has made the climate softer and more pleasant than it was. The harsh winds have moderated considerably, and we hope the rain will now continue until there has been a sufficient fall for the sowing operations which have been too long delayed. The hopes of the poor people are much raised by the appearance of the rain, as they hope that food [illegible] will now be reduced.—*Deccan Herald.*

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SUDDEN DEATH OF A PLEADER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

AT an early hour this morning there was a rumour in camp that Mr. John Andrew Cross, a Government pensioner, and a pleader of the District Court, had died suddenly; and the rumour proved to be true. It would appear that Mr. Cross had complained much during the past fortnight of pains about the region of the heart, and a giddiness which overpowered him at times. He neglected also to take his food, which induced extreme weakness. This morning he got up at 5 o'clock, and was walking about the garden; at about 6 o'clock he complained of his head and retired to his room, when he soon after breathed his last. A police inquest was held before Mr. Inspector Treon and chief constable W. Smith, when it transpired that Mr. Cross was in great anxiety of mind as to the result of a case pending against him in the Court of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Cross was on bail, and it was this very morning that he had to appear before Major Trueman to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against him by Messrs. King, King and Co., of Bombay, regarding a sum of Rs. 400 which he had received some time back to pay a claim due by Lieut. Settle, of the Royal Engineers, who is at present at Malta. It was hardly strange, therefore, that rumours should have been circulated surmising the cause of his death, but this was very satisfactorily settled by the jury (amongst whom was a medical officer) who, after hearing the evidence of Mrs. Cross, her daughter, and Mr. Napoleon Xavier, recorded a verdict of death from want of nourishment and natural causes, accelerated by old age, grief, and anxiety as to the probable result of the serious charge pending against him. His death is a sad occurrence, for he was a venerable gentleman and much respected.

On Major Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, taking his seat on the Bench this morning, and addressing the several pleaders and mooktyars present, said:—"In consequence of the very sad death of Mr. Cross, who was a member of the bar and a pleader of this Court, I shall take up no cases to-day. I am extremely sorry, and must therefore close the Court." Mr. Gungaram Bhow Maske, one of the leading members of the Poona bar, rose and said, "On behalf of the members of the bar and pleaders and mooktyars of this Court, I thank your Worship for the great consideration shown towards the memory of the late Mr. Cross, pleader, by which your Worship has also shown great consideration towards the other members of the profession." The Court was immediately closed.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on Monday, the 1st [illegible] p. m., to approve the memorandum and articles [illegible] of the New Colaba Press Company, Limited. Notwithstanding heavy rains the attendance of shareholders was large. There were present:—Messrs. Heerjee Jehanjeer Readymoney, Vurjivundass Madhowdass, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy, C. E. Benn, Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Nowrozjee Jehangeer Gumadia, Framjee Kaikoshru Patuck, Rehmotbhoy Hubibbhoy, Hormusjee C Bhandoopwalla, H. A. Suntoke, and about 25 other gentlemen.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—This meeting has been convened for the purpose of taking the sense of the shareholders of the Colaba Press Company regarding the memorandum and articles of association of the New Colaba Press Company, Limited. I may state, however, that after preparing the memorandum and articles, I asked the assistance of the late directors, Messrs. Heerjee Jehangier, A. E. Ashley, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka and two of the chief intelligent shareholders, Messrs. Nowrojee Jehangir and Framjee Kaikoishru in considering and settling all the clauses of the new deed. They cordially responded to my call, and several meetings were held wherein the whole of the deed was discussed and settled. I am glad to observe that we were all unanimous in settling the whole of the deed save in one or two clauses, wherein Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy differed with the rest of the committee. This, however, should be expected, as there were nearly 150 clauses to settle. With a view to afford every facility to the shareholders in settling this deed of the new Company, ample time was given in the notice convening the meeting for their perusal and consideration, and copies of the deed, were laid in the office as well as they were supplied to those who asked for them. Only a few shareholders availed of this opportunity, and Mr. Bunshah accounted for this in one way, and that is that the shareholders, having had ample confidence in the gentlemen who settled the deed after a great deal of trouble, did not think it worth their while to trouble themselves. And in this they acted prudently as a more respectable and intelligent body of persons could not be found to undertake such a task gratuitously. Unanimity could hardly be expected in such an affair, comprising a variety of subjects, with such a large number of shareholders, and Mr. Bunshah thought it was for the interests of the Company that the shareholders should abide by their decision. Mr. Bunshah concluded by saying that the business therefore before the meeting was to pass a resolution approving the deed as laid before them.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy suggested alterations in three of the clauses, which were approved of by the meeting.

The Chairman then proposed "that the memorandum and articles of association of the New Colaba Press Company, Limited, as altered at the general meeting held on 1st July 1878, be and are hereby approved." Mr. Hunmuntram Pitty seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman, Mr. Bunshah, by Mr. Framjee K. Patuck, and the meeting separated.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY TUESDAY, July 2nd, 1878.

THE RAILWAY BRIBERY CASES.

CORNELIUS HENRY DEWEY was charged with having, on the 15th August 1877, at Bombay, he being then a public servant, viz., [illegible] Great Indian Peninsula Railway, accepted for himself [illegible] Anundjee Lalljee, or from Toolseydass Dhunjee, a certain gratification, namely, an illegal remuneration as a motive for his doing an official act, namely, allotting railway wagons for the use of Anundjee Lalljee or of Toolseydass Dhunjee.

The Hon. Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Branson, were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Gill for the defence.

When called on to plead, the prisoner answered, "I claim to be tried."

Mr. Gill claimed that his client should be tried by a jury, the majority of whom were Europeans, he the prisoner being a European subject.

The special jury, as finally empanelled, after various changes, formed as follows.—

Mr. J. A. Forbes, Foreman.

Mr. S. E. Shellim.
Mr. John Gordon.
Mr. Dinanath Rugoonath Khote.
Mr. Arthur Latham.
Mr. H. A. Richardson.
Mr. Babajee Kasinath.
Mr. Futtehally Shaik Ahmed.
Mr. Andrew Hunter.

The cross-examination of Toolseydass Dhunjee by Mr. Gill was resumed. The witness said he had not had any conversation with Gopal Girdar the previous evening about the difficulties in the accounts. When he saw Mr. Dewey he asked him for 50 or 60 wagons. He did not ask for 20 wagons for each of [illegible] six constituents whose names were on his list. [illegible] went [illegible] country last Dewali, and returned on the 15th May, when the police came to him and asked for his books, which he took to the police office. [illegible] They did not make any charge against him. He was asked what he had paid in respect of [illegible] consigned to constituents up-country last year. The police asked him if he had paid money to anyone. Perhaps he might have been asked if he had paid any money to Mr. Dewey. The Khan Sahib asked him what sum of money he had paid to Mr. Dewey.

The Court—Was that after your books had been examined, or before? A.—That was before they had [illegible] into my books.

Cross-examination resumed—There was nothing in his books to show that any money had been paid to Mr. Dewey, in fact he did not know Mr. Dewey's name then. After Khan Sahib had put the question to him, he found that Rs. 30 of the Rs. 60 entry had [illegible]. He went to the bungalow behind the Mazagon [illegible] for about 25 days. He got rather tired of it.

Mr. Gill—And were rather glad at last to say "ah sahib" [illegible] question the police put to you?

Witness—I had said "yes" before.

Cross-examination resumed—He was asked to go there because his books were to be inspected, and he was told from day to day that the inspection must be postponed till the next day. On three or four days out of the 25, his books were examined and questions were put to him.

Mr. [illegible]—I suppose you are aware that to give, or to offer a bribe is as penal as to receive one, are you?—A. As I could not get my goods sent off, I was obliged to give a bribe. (The question was repeated). Yes, I am aware [illegible]—And were you told that if you answered the questions put by the police satisfactorily, no harm should [illegible] for giving a bribe? A.—Yes, the police said if [illegible] what was true nothing would be done to [illegible]—Was that after Khan Sahib had asked you [illegible] money to Mr. [illegible] or before? A.—He told me that before [illegible] money to Mr. Dewey [illegible] keep faith with [illegible] A.—[illegible] they will keep faith [illegible] think they will keep faith, and not prosecute you? A.—Yes.

[illegible] further [illegible] in answer to Mr. Gill, that he did not remember the day of the week or the day of the month when he gave the Rs. 30 to Anundjee Laljee to pay to Mr. Dewey. He might have given a date to the police after referring to the book. There was nothing in the cash-book to show the date on which the money was paid. He believed the date was ascertained from the entries in the cash-book and the despatch book. He did not mention any date to the police. He did not remember whether he mentioned any date before the magistrate. He might have done so, after referring to his books. He did not give any information to the police, or the magistrate, or anyone else to enable them to fix the 15th of August as the date on which the money was paid. He did not know whether there was a railway clerk in Mr. Dewey's office when he went there with his list of constituents; he thought there were some merchants there. Narayen Mahadeo was there, who was a clerk in the employment of the Railway Company. He believed Narayen came into the office after he got there. Before the pressure of traffic, he used to get wagons from Narayen Krishna at Carnac Bunder and from Byramjee at Boree Bunder; but afterwards they told him they could not give him wagons unless he got an order from the sahib. He did not know Mr. Dewey's name at that time, but he had seen him at the office.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—The person he had referred to as Khan Sahib was Abdool Ali, the son of Akbar Ali. He told the Khan Sahib that if he saw the person he spoke of as Mr. Dewey, he should be able to say if that was the man to whom the bribe was paid. He did not know Mr. Dewey's name till that time. Mr. Dewey was shown to him at the Magistrate's Court. He told the Khan Sahib that he could not remember exactly when the money was paid, but he had paid Rs. 30 to the sahib, and it would be found in some entry in his books. The Khan Sahib asked him if the sahib to whom the money was paid was a thin and fair complexioned man; and he replied no, he was a stout man. He had charged his constituents more than Rs. 60, because on some occasions goods were taken to the railway station and had to be brought away again in carts because no wagons could be got for them. He had charged the expense of such carting to and from the wagons. Several other merchants beside himself took their books to the bungalow at Mazagon for inspection.

Narayen Krishna said he was a clerk and had been in the employment of the G. I. P. Raiway Company till he was arrested on the 14th May, when Mr. Dewey was arrested. He (the witness) was stationed at Carnac Bunder. In the months of July and August last the duty of allotting wagons to merchants was in the hands of Mr. Dewey, the witness acting under his orders. He (Narayen) had allotted the wagons at Carnac Bunder before the pressure on the traffic. Mr Dewey gave him oral instructions when the pressure came, not to give wagons without his orders. Mr. Dewey's orders for wagons, which he sent subsequently to this, were written. He knew Toolseydass Dhunjee and Anundjee Laljee. The former went to him during the pressure and asked for wagons, and he told him to go to the goods agent, Mr. Dewey, and get an order from him. The written list produced was signed by Mr. Dewey. He received that list from Mr. Dewey on the evening of the 18th of August 1877, and it was to be acted upon on the following day. He believed the names in the list were in the handwriting of a clerk in Mr. Dewey's office, but he could not say what particular clerk. The evening before he received the list in question from Mr. Dewey, Toolseydass Dhunjee and Anundjee Laljee went to him (witness) at the Carnac Bunder. Mr. Dewey came to the bunder while they were there, about 5 or 5-30 o'clock in the evening. He was in a hired buggy as usual. Both Toolseydass and Anundjee went towards the buggy. After Mr. Dewey had gone away, he had a conversation with Toolseydass, in the presence of Anundjee. On the next day they were at the bunder again and he read out to them the list which Mr. Dewey had given him. On the authority of that list he gave 12 wagons to the six names claimed by Toolseydass Dhunjee. The list remained in his possession till he was arrested.

Cross-examination by Mr Gill.—He received that list in the ordinary course of business. He did not know that it was by order of Government the distribution of goods wagons was placed in the hands of the goods agent. He had been in the service of the Railway Company for 13 or 14 years. He was arrested on a charge of receiving bribes. Six persons were arrested. He was in custody for seven or eight days, and was then admitted to bail on his own recognisances for Rs. 5,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each. No inquiry had yet been held before the magistrate into his case. He had not been a good deal in the society of the police. He went to the bungalow behind the Mazagon Police Office on two or three occasions when he was asked to go there. He was told by Mr. Little and Anandrao that he was required to give evidence because of the papers found in his possession. He could not say whether the Railway Company would proceed with the prosecution against him. It would not depend on his evidence in the present case. Generally in the evening, when Mr. Dewey came to the Carnac Bunder, there were many merchants about him, clamouring for wagons. Many were disappointed, and they were jealous of those who got wagons.

To the Judge.—He never got out of the buggy at all. He came in a buggy. I went up to him and he drove away after giving me instructions.

Further cross-examined.—After giving me the list and general instructions, Mr. Dewey drove away. Some merchants called out to him, and I saw the buggy was stopped. I saw Anundjee and Toolseydass go up to the buggy. I then went into my office and did not see it drive away thereafter. There were other merchants with Anundjee and Toolseydass when they went up to the buggy. They were not alone.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—An information was filed against me in the Police Court for having received a bribe from Lakhumsey Poonsey.

To the Judge.—I cannot say how long Mr. Dewey's buggy stopped in the compound.

Gopal Girdar examined by Mr. Inverarity—I am a mehta in the employ of Toolseydass Dhunjee. (Is shown an entry in a book.) I wrote this entry of Rs. 60 on the 2nd September 1877 as my master directed me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—My master told me to put this amount to the debit of expenditure account, as it had been spent in a railway matter. (Is referred to an item of Rs. 20 in the book.) That entry relates to the hire of carts sent to the railway station. At this distance of time I cannot remember if the amount was paid to get wagons in preference over other merchants. The amount has been entered in a lump sum of Rs. 134 in respect of expenditure on account of railway wagons. (Is referred to and examined about other items in the book.) These sums were debited by me according to instructions given by my master in respect of expenses relating to wagons. My master is in a small way of business as a muccadum; but the number of wagons he would require per day would depend upon the orders of his constituents. In August 1877, he wanted from three to ten wagons a day. In that month 31 wagons in all were loaded, but I cannot say now whether we required yet could not get more.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—The items of expenses in respect of wagons have been apportioned to account of constituents.

Mr. Middleton was called as a witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Gill said he was not examined before the magistrate, and they have had no notice that he was going to be called.

The Advocate-General said Mr. Middleton was to be merely a formal witness.

The Judge said if Mr. Middleton was to be called without notice, it was a subject of remark to be addressed to the jury.

Mr. William Howe Middleton said—I am acting goods superintendent in the G. I. P. Railway, and have the prisoner under me. Last year he was under Mr. Swan, who held the position I now have. The prisoner had absolute discretion as to allotting wagons. Throughout the monsoon last year there was great pressure in the carrying powers of the Company. I was not in India at the time. Mr. Dewey was not entitled to receive any presents from merchants. He had under him 50 or 60 clerks and other servants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—I always thought Mr. Dewey a respectable, honest, decent man and a [illegible] servant of the Company. I never thought him capable of receiving a paltry bribe of Rs. 30. He informed me that charges were about to be made against him of receiving bribes. The duty of allotting wagons was in addition to his regular duty. In referring to the contemplated charges, he said he had asked to be relieved of the duty of allotting wagons. I heard there had been some correspondence on the subject, but I have not had it before me officially. Notwithstanding the contemplated charges, he was allowed to remain in the full exercise of his powers as goods agent with the knowledge both of Mr. Conder and myself.

The Advocate-General put in a number of documents.

Two more witnesses for the prosecution were tendered, but were not cross-examined.

Mr. Gill challenged the Advocate-General to call Narayen, a railway clerk who prepared certain documents in the case.

The Advocate General did not consider it necessary to call the man. He had been subpœnaed as a witness for the defence.

The Advocate-General rose [illegible] evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

The Foreman (Mr. Forbes.)—The jury have already [illegible] an opinion. [illegible]

The Judge (to the Advocate-General.)—Do you [illegible] it is necessary to [illegible] the jury now that they have [illegible] an opinion and expressed it?

The Advocate-General.—I should have wished to address the jury upon the evidence; but they have probably considered the matter during tiffin-time and I cannot expect anything I might say is likely to alter their opinion.

The Judge to the Foreman.—Is it an unanimous opinion of the jury.

Foreman. Yes, an unanimous opinion.

The Judge.—Is it an opinion which is at all likely to be altered by the reading of the evidence.

Foreman.—It is an opinion arrived at after consideration of the substance of the evidence; and I don't think it is likely to be varied by a reading of the evidence.

The Foreman then formally gave a verdict of not guilty; and Mr. Dewey was discharged. The Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

It is with much regret that we have heard from St. Thomas's Mount of the occurrence of a sad case of drowning at that station. Two lads named [illegible] Cripps a resident of Madras who had gone up to St. Thomas's Mount to spend a few days there, and Sydney Smith, living at St. Thomas' Mount, went [illegible] last to have a bath in the river [illegible]. They were accompanied by some girls and [illegible] Smith, mother of Sydney Smith. It would appear that on reaching the river both the boys got into the water, but very shortly afterwards the lad Cripps slipped into [illegible] and disappeared. His companion Smith [illegible] after him and he also was not seen again. Smith's [illegible] standing on the bank, seeing what had happened stood aghast, not knowing what to do, but, after a little while, she managed to call out for help. Help, [illegible] was then too late. The two unfortunate boys were taken out of the water linked in death [illegible] in each other's arms. Both the boys were about fourteen years of [illegible].

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP IN THE HOOGHLY.

ON Thursday afternoon a fire was reported [illegible] broken out on board the British ship Wild Rose [illegible] lying off the dock of the Calcutta Docking Company. It appears that in the forenoon some people on board observed smoke issuing from the fore and main hold of the vessel, and gave information to that effect, but the Commander and the Officers on making a search, and not finding that fire had broken out, concluded that the smoke was nothing else than the vapour arising from the damp jute stored in the hold of the ship. Later in the day, however, the smoke thickened, and fears being entertained as to the cause of it, information was sent to the Deputy Conservator of the Port, who proceeded on board in company of Mr. Duff Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, to see what was the matter. On their reaching the ship they ordered all the hatches to be well tightened down to prevent a current of air getting into the hold and spreading the fire, if there was any. The vessel was then towed by the Port Comissioners' steam barge and the Bridge steamer off Sulkea-Ghat, and six feet of water pumped into the hold by both the steamers. The Superintendent of the River Police, [illegible] of the Calcutta Fire Brigade also proceeded on board, and the main hatch was then opened. At this late hour in the afternoon the vapour or smoke was very slight, and a number of *coolies* and *Khalassis* were set to work, and a large number of bales of jute were discharged by a steam winch into cargoboats alongside. Four hundred bales were discharged during the afternoon and evening. At 10 p.m. Captain Falle, the Deputy Conservator, had the water, which, was in the hold of the vessel, pumped out. About this time Mr. Spalding, of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, observed that the deck of the ship immediately under the donkey engines was burnt through, but on a careful examination it was found that this was owing to the heat of the fire in working the winch. Endeavours were then made to ascertain if it was a fire that had broken out or whether the "smoke" was merely vapour rising from the damp jute, but no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at on this point, although the fire brigade remained on board till 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Wild Rose* is a British ship of 1572 tons, and belongs to Sir John Malcolm. She arrived at Calcutta in November last, but had some difficulty in obtaining freight till last month, when ten thousand bales of jute were shipped on board by Messrs. Ernsthaneen and Oesterley for Dundee. The *Wild Rose* left Calcutta on the 15th of this month, but on the 16th while in the Bay of Bengal she sprung a leak, and had to put back into port on the 21st. No repairs had however been effected up to the time the supposed fire broke out, although there has been a good deal said and written in disparagement of the sea-worthiness of the vessel.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER IN OUDH.—There can now be no mistake whatever, as to the advent of the rains, and what is very much to the purpose, the accounts which reach us from all parts of Oudh, show that every district is being favoured with a copious downpour. The results are at once apparent in Lucknow. The numbers on relief works and in the poor-houses are rapidly decreasing, and the quantity of employment offering for ploughing and general agricultural operations should soon do away entirely with the necessity for relief works both here and in the districts. Yesterday the rainfall was very abundant; and, as we write, we hear of the Hurdoi and other low-lying land being quite deluged with water. It seems more than probable that our rainfall this season will be rather above than below the average.—*Lucknow Times.*

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21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0	29 9 0	15 3 0	7 12 4
22	[illegible] 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4	29 14 0	15 6 0	7 13 8
23	[illegible]	13 8 0	6 [illegible] 0	30 [illegible] 0	15 9 0	7 15 4
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8	30 12 0	15 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 1 4
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 3 0	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8	31 11 0	16 4 0	8 5 0
27	28 0 0	14 6 0	7 5 8	32 3 0	16 8 0	8 7 4
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8	32 11 0	16 12 0	8 9 4
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8	33 5 0	17 1 0	8 12 0
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0	33 14 0	17 6 0	8 14 4
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4	34 9 0	17 12 0	9 1 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8	35 3 0	18 1 0	9 4 0
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4	35 [illegible] 0	18 7 0	9 7 0
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8	36 10 0	18 12 0	9 10 0
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4	37 5 0	19 2 0	9 13 0

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